FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1845. [NO. 1448.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers take this opportunity of returning their warmest thanks to their friends and patrons, and the public generally, for their liberal patronage bestowed upon them; also for their kind sympathies manifested to them in the late calamity in the destruction of their entire Stock of Goods and Store on the morning of the 19th instant.

Having opened the Store nearly opposite, they hope soon to resume business, and would most respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and public, and will hope to merit a share of public patronage. They have on hand in their Warehouse, Salt, Iron, Mollasses, Sugar, Smiths' Bellows and Vises, Log Chains, Superior Wrought Iron Mill Cranks. Also, Anvils, Vises, Trace Chains, and heavy articles of Hardware, partially damaged in the fire, all of which they will sell low for Cash or produce. They would also earnestly request all those indebted to them by note or account to make immediate payment, as it will enable them to close their former business and recommence, and hope those indebted will take the earliest opportunity to settle their accounts.

J. H. & J. MARTINE.

February 22, 1845. 47-tf

ALSO, they have just received, bale superior Bridgeport 3 ply Seine Twine, 3 coils Steam Packing Yarn, Manilla, Seine, and Raft Rope, 1 hhd. winter strained Sperm Lamp Oil, 10 bbls Train Oil, 50 galls. Linseed Oil, Whittemore's real Cotton Cards, Coffee Mills, cast good Wagon and Cart Boxes, 250 gross Wood Screws, 20 bundles assorted Hoop Iron, with a small assortment of Swedes and English Bar Iron; together with a heavy Stock of Flat, round and square Bar Iron, Band Iron and Nail Rods, contained in shed joining their Store, not slightly injured.

Just Received on Consignment,

50 HHDS. and 11 Tierces MOLASSES, of very prime quality, and will be sold low for Cash, or acceptable 90 day paper.

ALSO,

200 bbls. prime New Orleans MOLASSES expected by the Henrietta, for sale as above, by

HALL & JOHNSON.

Feb'y 25, 1845. 47-3w



The Magistrates of Cumberland County are requested to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 6th day March next, at 12 o'clock, M.

J. McLAURIN, Clerk
Cumberland County Court.

Feb'y 21, 1845. 47-2w



THE next Session of Mr. and Mrs. Harding's School will commence on the 1st of March. The Scholastic year, as heretofore announced, consists of nine months, from the 15th of October to the 15th of July, being two Sessions of 4½ months each. The next *Quarter*, however, will expire on the 15th May—and after that time Pupils will be entered for any portion of the remaining Quarter, as may be convenient.

February 25, 1845. 47-tf

Notice to Timber Getters

THE Subscriber wishes to contract for JUNIPER, ASH, WHITE OAK, and PITCH or YELLOW PINE LOGS, measuring in length from 20 to 30 feet. The Juniper and Ash not to be less than 12 inches in diameter at the small end, and the White Oak and Pine to *square* from 12 to 16 inches when sawed.

P. K. DICKINSON.

Wilmington, Feb'y 19, 1845. 47-4w

CHARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,

NO. 9 NORTH FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

Commission Merchants for the Sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to
Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co. } Fayetteville,
J. D. Williams, Esq., } N. C.
E. J. Hale, Esq.,
Wm. G. Webb, Esq., Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.
M. Townsend, Esq., Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.

Philadelphia, Feb'y 10, 1845. 46tf

INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,---$105,000.

Office in Grand near First Street, Williamsburg, opposite the City of New York.

Agency Office, Wells Building, 62 Wall street, New York.

DIRECTORS:

CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE,	ABR'M T. BOSKERCK,
ANDREW C. BENEDICT,	FRANCIS STEINHEIL,
FREDERICK W. FAVRE,	SAM'L H. CLAPP,
JEREMIAH JOHNSON,	JOHN LEGGETT,
JOHN SKILLMAN,	CHAS. O. HANDY,
SAM'L WILLETS,	LEMUEL RICHARDSON.
NICHOLAS WYCKOFF,	

LEMUEL RICHARDSON, *Pres't.*
ANDREW B. HODGES, *Sec'y.*
WASHINGTON POST, Agent, New York.

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Feb. 8, 1845. 46-tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from Mr. James McDuffie, on the 7th of December last, my negro man ARCHY, late the property of A. Bebee, dec'd. He is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has a long smooth black face, with full prominent eyes, and is lame in one of his legs. He is supposed to be lurking about Fayetteville, N. C. A reward of $10 will be paid for him if taken and lodged in any Jail in this State, or $25 if taken and lodged in Jail in any other of the States, so that I can get him again.

J. M. STRONG.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 18, 1845. 46-4w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1845.

Grove W. May vs. George Briley.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

WHEREAS, an Attachment, issued against George Briley, at the suit of Grove W. May, and was returned to the Court aforesaid, levied on land as the property of the said George Briley.

It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, giving to the said George Briley notice of the above recited facts, and that judgment final will be rendered, and the land levied upon as aforesaid will be condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery and costs, unless he appear at the next term of our said Court, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of April next, and plead, answer, or demur to said Attachment.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of January, A. D. 1845, and in the 69th year of the Independence of said State.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *Clerk.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 46-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1845.

Solomon Townsend, Adm'r of Gilbert Townsend, dec'd., *vs.* Richmond Townsend, David Townsend, John H. Townsend, Charity Townsend.

PETITION FOR SALE OF LAND.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, A. D. 1845, and the 69th year of American Independence.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 46-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1845.

James M. Waddill vs. James H. Martin.

Original Attachment Levied on Lands and Negroes.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, James H. Martin, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, A. D. 1845, and the 69th year of American Independence.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 46-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1845.

Wm. Johnson vs. George W. Maske.

EXECUTION LEVIED ON DEFENDANT'S LAND.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, George W. Maske, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Land levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, A. D. 1845, and the 69th year of American Independence.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 46-6w

State of North Carolina,

UNION COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1845.

Lee Osbourn vs. D. A. Covington, Adm'r of Thomas Godfrey, dec'd.

Sci Fa to subject Real Estate,—Justice's Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Godfrey, Richard Godfrey, George H. Godfrey, Elizabeth Godfrey, (who intermarried with Nathaniel Grady,) Charlotte Godfrey, (who intermarried with William Moore,) Harriet Gillespie, (widow,) and Thomas W. Pegues, Richard Pegues, Enoch Pegues, Mary Jane Pegues, Sarah Ann Pegues, (who intermarried with Silas Osbourn,) Sophia Pegues, Harriet Pegues, (children of Sarah Pegues, who was one of the children of Thomas Godfrey, dec'd,) and Samuel and Thomas Saunders, (children of Mary Jane Saunders, dec'd,) also one of the children of the said Thomas Godfrey, dec'd, his heirs at law, are not inhabitants of this State: It is further Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Union, at the Court House in Monroe, on the 1st Monday in April next, to shew cause wherefore the lands descended to them from the said Thomas Godfrey, dec'd, shall not be sold to pay the above Judgment, interest and cost.

Witness, Hugh Stewart, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in January 1845, and in the sixty-ninth year of American Independence.

45] HUGH STEWART, *C. U. C. C.*

THESE lines are inserted here for the purpose of warning all persons not to credit, bargain, nor sell, nor make any contract with, my wife Druzilla Goodwin, who left my bed and board on the 1st day of January 1844, and has not returned. Therefore I will not be responsible for any contracts or debts she may or does make.

S. GOODWIN.

Richmond County, N C., Feb. 15, 1845. 46-3w

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, about the last of November last, a NEGRO GIRL named KINZEY, about eighteen or twenty years old. She speaks quick, and is rather over the ordinary height of most women. I expect she will try to pass as free. I will give the above reward to any person that will deliver her to me at my residence in Granville county, N. C., or confine her in any Jail, so that I get her. Residence near the Store of Mr. E. N. Carter.

R. H. COLEY, Adm'r of
Thos. Coley, dec'd.

February 9, 1845. 46-4w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received his late purchases of seasonable Goods, from Philadelphia and New York, such as fine dress silks, alpacas, crape de-pe-rens, muslin-de-lains and fine prints, worsted and thibet shawls, silk scarfs, crape lace, (white, black and blue,) gymp and gymp cord, white and black dress goods, mourning crapes, extra fine hair pins, with a variety of head ornaments, long white party gloves, kid and beaver do.

Also, gentlemen's fine black and fancy cassimeres, fine black and blue cloths, best quality of coat trimmings, together with a general assortment of such articles as are usually kept in dry goods stores, which will be sold as low as can be found elsewhere.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
South-west corner of market square.

Feb'y 11, 1845. 45tf

Also, 120 bags rio coffee,
13 hhds. molasses,
6 ditto sugar,
8 tons iron,

With nails, trace chains, hay forks, spades and shovels, pots, ovens, skillets and spades, indigo, madder, epsom salts, copperas, Collins' turpentine axes, cut broad iron, a fine assortment of saddles, cheap. Also, Little River osnaburgs and yarns always on hand at manufacturer's prices.

J. D. W.

PRINT WAREHOUSE

IN NEW YORK,

To supply the City and Interior Trade, by the Piece or Package,

REMOVED

From 113 Pearl Street to

44 CEDAR STREET,

NEAR WILLIAM STREET.

LEE & BREWSTER give notice to the Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have removed their Warehouse for Printed Calicoes, Exclusively, from Pearl, to 44 Cedar street. By confining their attention to Prints only, L. & B. are enabled to exhibit an assortment far surpassing any ever before offered in America—and to sell at prices as low and Generally Lower than houses whose attention is divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock consists of *several thousands of Patterns and Colorings*, embracing every variety of

American and Foreign Prints

In market—many styles of which are got up exclusively for their own sales, and cannot be had elsewhere, except in second hands.

Dealers in Prints will find it for their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases—they will have the advantage of learning the lowest market prices—and comparing all the desirable styles in market side by side.

Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the Market, are placed in the hands of buyers.

Sept. 20, 1844. 26-1Yipd

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood, or Habit of the System.

IF there be a pleasure on earth which superior beings cannot enjoy, and one which they might also envy men the possession of, it is the power of relieving pain. How consoling, then, is the consciousness of having been the instrument of rescuing thousands from misery to those who possess it. What an amount of suffering has been relieved, and what a still greater amount of suffering has been prevented, by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla! The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and to his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation.

NANTUCKET, Mass., 8th mo. 31, 1844.

A. B & D. Sands: Esteemed Friends—Although an entire stranger to you, I do not feel at liberty any longer to defer the acknowledgment of a great indebtedness to you for your invaluable Sarsaparilla, which has been the means, under a kind Providence, of my inexpressible relief. I am also urged to this acknowledgment by reflecting, that by my humble testimony hundreds of sufferers, miserable as I have been, may be induced to try this remedy, and experience a cure as speedy and happy as mine. For ten years I have been suffering under a Scrofulous affection of the Bones in my head, and during a great part of this time, my pain and sufferings were so severe, that but for a reliance on the Great Disposer of events, I should have desired, and much preferred death itself. At different periods during my sickness, twenty pieces of bone have been taken from my head in various ways, besides all my upper teeth, and the entire upper jaw, rendering the mastication of food quite impossible. After expending about six hundred dollars for medical aid, I had recourse to your justly celebrated Sarsaparilla, and within the last three months the use of twelve bottles has, with the most beneficial operation, completely arrested the disease; the healing process is going forward, and I am rapidly approaching to a perfect cure. Being extremely anxious that others laboring under similar complaints, may have the advantage of my experience, I shall be most happy at any time to communicate to them or to you, such further and more minute particulars as may be desired. Please accept assurances of my great obligation and regard.

BENJAMIN M. HUSSEY.

NANTUCKET, 9th mo. 3d, 1844.

A. B. & D. Sands: Respected Friends—Benjamin M. Hussey is a person of perfect respectability; his statement in relation to the wonderful effects of your Sarsaparilla upon him, may be implicitly relied upon. His case here is considered a very extraordinary one, and the cure altogether is such as to entitle the Sarsaparilla to be ranked as a great blessing to the human family, and we consider it as such.

Yours with true regard,

WILLIAM MITCHELL,
Cashier of the Pacific Bank, Nantucket.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by

A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
79 Fulton street, N. Y.

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the U. States. Price $1 per bottle—Six bottles for $5.

☞ Sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 8, 1845. 45tf

100,000 Acres Valuable TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson County, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES; a large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq. or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who will be duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 18, 1845. 46tf

FOR SALE.

1 BALE three ply SEINE TWINE,
1 box Rowland's Mill and Cross Cut Saws,
10 boxes (2 dozen each) fine Old Madeira Wine,
3 casks London Porter,
6 boxes Sperm Candles.

J. HUSKE & SON.

July 28, 1845. 43tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 14 cents, cash.

October 1, 1843. 42tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the U. States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, January 29, 1845.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law Office, Fall Term, 1844.

Gardner & McKethan vs. Duncan McAlpin.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

IN this case, on motion, it is ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper printed in the town of Fayetteville, for the Defendant, Duncan McAlpin, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at Lumberton on the 4th Monday of March next, to replevy and plead to issue, or Judgment will be taken as confessed, and the Lands levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Absalom Davis, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1844.

[44] ABSALOM DAVIS, Jr., *C. S. C.*

PETERS' PILLS.

A Public Blessing.

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of chronic or lingering complaint, as there is no medicine before the public which has so natural and happy an effect upon the system in correcting the stomach and liver and to the formation of healthy chyle, and thereby purifying the blood.

They are acknowledged by the hundreds and thousands who are using them to be not only the most mild and pleasant in their operation, but the most perfectly innocent, safe and efficient medicine ever offered to the public. Those who once make a trial of these Pills never afterward feel willing to be without them, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK AND NERVOUS.

Those who have suffered and are weary of suffering with this distressing complaint, will find Peters' Vegetable Pills a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects. One single dose of the Pills, taken as soon as the headache is felt coming, will cure it in an hour entirely.

As a remedy in summer and bowel complaint, they display their wonderful powers to admiration, and are far superior to any thing in use for those complaints.

In Dyspepsia and Liver complaint they stand unrivaled.

Many have been cured in a few weeks after having suffered under the dreadful complaint for years.

In habitual costiveness they are decidedly superior to any Vegetable Pill ever brought before the public, and one 50 cent box will establish their surprising virtues and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual.

They are invaluable in nervous and hypocondriacal affections, loss of appetitite, and all complaints to which females alone are subject.

They are mild in their action and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. They may be taken by persons of any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quirt nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

Upwards of three hundred and seventy thousand boxes of these inestimable pills have been sold within 12 months in three States alone, and more than three times the same quantity in other States.

As an anti-bilious medicine no family should be without them. A single trial of them is more satisfactory than a thousand certificates.

Price 50 cents per box with full directions.

☞ Be careful and inquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. Also, Peters's Worm, Cough, and Cordial LOZENGES. *July* 15, 1844.—15tf

A valuable FARM for sale.

THE undersigned offers his valuable and desirable FARM for sale. It is situated immediately on the road leading from Wadesborough to Cheraw, (the Lands formerly owned by Vincent Parsons, Sen'r,) containing about **2100** ACRES of LAND, one-fourth of which is arable, the greatest portion being now in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are a two-story Dwelling, a Kitchen, a Dairy, a Smoke House, Barns, Stables and Negro Houses; also a Gin House and Screw. The location is very healthy, with excellent water. The Lands are well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Wheat, Oats, and Cotton, with an extensive range for Stock. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to look at the Lands, as a bargain can be had, and possession given immediately, if sold before the first of March. Mr. Vincent Parsons or Mr. R. H. Parsons will show the Lands to persons wishing to buy.

J. C. BENNETT.

Morven, Jan'y 21, 1845. 43tf

Dr. MICHAEL'S PILLS,

An effectual cure for Fever and Ague; also an excellent Tonic Remedy in Dyspepsia, and debilitated state of the system, in Neuralgia, and Nervous Headache.

THE unparalleled success and the testimonials of distinguished individuals corroborative of the efficacy of Dr. MICHAEL'S PILLS, entitle them to the confidence of every individual suffering from the maladies which they propose to cure, and demand a fair trial of them. See below a few of the many testimonials, and for further particulars see bill of Directions, &c. accompanying each box and found in the Agent's possession.

J. MICHAEL HAPPOLDT,
Proprietor.

Charlotte, N. C.

TESTIMONIALS.

From the Rev'd Samuel Williamson, Presbyterian Clergyman, Professor of Moral Philosophy, &c., and President of Davidson College, Mecklenburg county, N. C.

"I hereby certify, that for the last two years I have used Dr. Michael's Pills, in cases of Chill and Fever and of Intermittent Fever, in my own family, and have witnessed their effect in a number of cases when used by others; and from what I have seen of their efficacy, I consider them decidedly the best remedy in such diseases with which I am acquainted.

S. WILLIAMSON.

Davidson College, N. C., Oct. 16, 1844.

From the Rev. Ira L. Potter, one of the Ministers of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Having intimate acquaintance with Dr. J. Michael Happoldt, (the Proprietor of Dr. Michael's Pills,) and having confidence in his skill as a Physician, and also having proved the virtue of said Pills in my own family and person, and furthermore having witnessed their success in a considerable portion of the surrounding country, I do unhesitatingly recommend as a safe and certain cure for Ague and Fever, and also as an excellent Tonic.

IRA L. POTTER.

From the Rev. Cyrus Johnston, Presbyterian Minister, and Pastor of Providence and Sharon Congregations, Mecklenburg county, N. C.

Dr. J. Michael Happoldt—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in saying that I have most successfully used your Ague and Fever Pills, and found them in my own case and several members of my family to be an effectual cure. I prize them especially for the fact, that they need no preparation of the system, which occasions delay and renders the patient liable to another chill—but may be taken immediately, so as to prevent the chill. I give my unqualified recommendation to them as effectual. I follow the directions closely. Respectfully yours, &c.

CYRUS JOHNSTON.

Providence, N. C.

From the Rev. Alexius M. Forster, one of the Methodist Episcopal Ministers of the South Carolina Conference.

Dr. J. Michael Happoldt—I have used your Pills, entitled Dr. Michael's Pills, in Bilious Remittent and Intermittent forms of Fever, and in both cases found them a pleasant, speedy, and effectual cure.

A. M. FORSTER.

Lincoln Circuit, N. C.

From Mrs. Mary Ann Forster, wife of the Rev'd A. M. Forster.

I do hereby certify, that I have been afflicted with the most distressing form of Neuralgia of the head, or Nervous Headache, for upwards of 12 years, and never found any permanent relief until I used Dr. Michael's Pills, of which Dr. J. Michael Happoldt is Proprietor; and I do in the fear of God recommend them as an effectual and speedy cure.

MARY ANN FORSTER.

Lincolnton, N. C., July 1844.

☞ The above Pills are for sale at the Bookstore of

E. J. HALE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 14, 1844. 37tf

Loco vs. Loco.—The following is the most "semi-savage" attack upon the "barbarians in Congress" and those who live in "dirty huts," that we have seen from a Locofoco source for a long time. What would have been thought and said of it, if it had emanated from a Whig source?

Too Bad.—The appropriation of $20,000 (which would not be more than half enough) to renovate the Presidential mansion, and put it in a comfortable and decent condition, befitting the Chief Magistrate of this great nation, has been several times rejected in the House of Representatives! We are aware that there is a class of *semi-savages in the country*, who, because they live in *dirty huts themselves*, would be ready to censure the representative who would vote to place the President in a better condition than their own; but we never supposed they were sufficiently numerous to intimidate and degrade any member of Congress down to their own level. We hope the President elect, if he should be compelled to furnish the House at his own expense, will never permit any of these *barbarians in Congress* to place their knees under his mahogany.—*Madisonian.*

A Rich Banker.—Mr. Solomon Heine, the Israelite banker, who died lately at Hamburg, has left by his will the large sum of 3,472,000f. to different charitable establishments, and a society formed by himself, some time ago, for loans without interest to industrious workmen, without distinction of religious creed. He has also left handsome legacies to his clerks and servants, and 3,500,000f. to his three sons-in-law. The remainder of the property, which comes to the son, is valued at fifteen millions of francs.

Married for a Joke.—A bill has passed the Senate of Missouri declaring the marriage of Congrave Warner and Elizabeth Crocket null and void. The parties were at a wedding, and upon a banter given, probably by the gentleman, they mounted their horses and rode to a justice's, where the ceremony was performed. Upon their return, and ever afterwards, the lady insisted that it was all a joke, and refused to consider it otherwise. The gentleman desired to stand up to the joke, but the lady would not.

FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

THE ELOQUENCE OF FACT.

A short time since, for the sake, probably, of a shilling or less, a rum-seller furnished a man in Pittsfield, the father of an interesting family, with means of intoxication; and when thus deprived of his senses, in the evening he lay down on the Railroad, and was crushed to death. The citizens, roused to indignation, at once called a public meeting to adopt measures more effectually to prevent the sale of such liquors.

We learn from the Pittsfield papers that Governor Briggs, with his accustomed philanthropy, warmly sympathised with the afflicted family; and at the meeting, after alluding in a most touching manner to the shocking death and to the destitution of those who were thus deprived of their only means of support, said, that from the moment he had first heard of the dreadful casualty the question had been forcing itself upon him with insupportable weight, "*Who did the deed.*"

On the Monday morning before his death, said he, Meded Pomeroy rose early for the labors of the week, his wife had prepared breakfast, and himself awoke the children, to breakfast with their father, intimating that a whole week would pass before he should eat with them again. On Saturday evening the same table was again spread, and the wife and children were waiting to greet the return of a husband and father to their little circle. The sound of approaching footsteps was hailed by the cheerful cry of "Father has come!" when, instead of father, there came the overwhelming intelligence of his awful death; and from that hour sleep had departed from that wretched wife, and the voice even of childhood's gladness was hushed in that desolate home.

But *who did the deed?* Who made those children orphans?—and that wife a widow—perhaps a wretched maniac? It was not the ponderous rushing engine—it was one, having the form of man, who, in defiance of all right, scatters around him the seeds of misery and death. For all the wealth such liquors ever purchased, said the eloquent Chief Magistrate, I would not stand in that man's place.

The Fourth Commandment entered strongly into the recent political campaign, and Mr. Clay was accused of not putting steam enough on the boats to convey him to New Orleans before the breaking of the morn of rest. What will his zealous accusers say when they learn that Mr. Polk arrived at Wheeling last Sunday evening? Should he not have dropped anchor at midnight and remained stationary until Monday morning?

Express.

An Important Decision.—A great sensation has been created in Philadelphia, says the Spirit of the Times, by a recent decision in one of our Courts. It is stated that a large extent of property in Philadelphia, valued at from four to six millions of dollars, and covering whole squares of dwellings, was lately laid claim to by the heirs of one James Patrick, all of which property in the course of years got into and now stands in the hands of a variety of owners. The property had been originally confiscated, it was said, and each proprietor conceived his title therefore a good one. The decision of the court in favor of the heirs of Mr. Patrick is therefore astounding! It renders hundreds of title deeds worthless as so much brown paper! Messrs. George M. Dallas, David Paul Brown, and William L. Hirst, Esquires, the attorneys for the heirs, are to receive, it is said, *one fifth* of the whole value of the property recovered, for their legal services. Half a million each will render *them* independent!

A curious occurrence, calculated to furnish a subject for the pen of a romance writer, recently took place in Switzerland. A married couple, who for the space of several years lived together on very discordant terms, agreed to an amicable separation, and appointed a meeting with a notary, whom they engaged to arrange their respective interests. On their way to the house of the notary they had to cross a lake, and it happened that both husband and wife got into the same passage boat. A storm arose, and the boat was upset. The husband, being an expert swimmer, reached the bank without much difficulty, and, on turning round to see what had become of his unfortunate companions, he beheld his wife struggling in the waves. Prompted by a generous impulse, he once more plunged into the lake, and, rescuing his poor wife, conveyed her in safety to the bank. On opening her eyes and recognising her deliverer, she affectionately flung her arms round his neck. Vowing to forgive and forget their mutual grievances, they bade adieu to the notary, and returned home, with the resolution to renounce in future all thought of separation.

Different Ideas of Heaven.—"My chief conception of Heaven," said Robert Hall. "is rest." "Mine," replied Wilberforce, "is love; love to God, and love to every bright and holy inhabitant of that glorious place." Hall was an almost constant sufferer from acute bodily pain—Wilberforce enjoyed life, and was all amiability and sunshine—so that it is easy to account for their respective conceptions of that subject. What a mercy that both these conceptions are true! Both are true! and the union of rest and love perhaps conveys, within a small compass, the most correct idea of the heavenly state.

The Death of a Revolutionist.—The Paris correspondent of the Boston Atlas says that a rag collector died lately in the faubourg St. Martin, who was named La Lanterne, having officiated in the first revolution, as one of the executioners who used to hang suspected persons to the nearest lamp cord. He was President of a Jacobin Club, and saved the life of a nobleman and his wife, on condition of receiving their daughter for his bride. The girl consented, but after she had saved the lives of her parents, obtained the liberation of a former lover, who was also in prison, and eloped with him. The husband followed them, brought them back, and beheaded them himself. He has of late years been very poor, and yet always refused assistance, and rarely spoke—if any one by chance addressed him, he looked daggers at them, but did not reply. Most of his gains were spent for drink, and he was found dead in his garret, on a heap of straw, covered with a tattered blanket.

Legislature of N. Carolina.

REPORT.

The Select Committee to whom was referred the Message of His Excellency Gov. Morehead, in relation to the compensation of the Governor, as President ex officio of the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards, have had the subject under consideration, and directed me to make the following

REPORT:

In the discharge of the duty assigned your committee, they have examined three questions, all of which seemed to arise on the Message referred to them: 1st. Is the Governor entitled to compensation as President of the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards? And upon this question, they beg leave to submit the following views.

The second section of the Revised Statutes, (ch. 61) entitled "An Act to aid the Internal Improvements of this State," directs that "the Board of Internal Improvements shall hereafter *consist* of the Governor of the State for the time being, who shall be ex officio President thereof, and of two Commissioners to be appointed annually by the Governor, by and with the advice of the Council of State, any *two of whom* shall constitute a Board for the transaction of business," &c. The third section is in these words: "The said Board may hold its sessions whenever and wherever the Governor may direct: and the said Commissioners shall receive for their services, the sum of three dollars per day, and their travelling expenses for the time they may be employed in the public service." It is very evident that by the second section, the Governor is a member "of the Board, for the Board is to *consist*" of the Governor and two other persons to be appointed in the manner directed by the Section—and, besides being a member of the Board, *as* Governor, he is also by virtue of his office the President of the Board. The two other persons are styled "Commissioners," but they are so styled, not in opposition to the Governor, and as if he were not a Commissioner "to be appointed annually," and removable, while the Governor, by virtue of his office, is, under the law, necessarily a member and head of the Board; a permanent member and head designated by law. But the Board is a Board of Commissioners, charged with the execution of a public function, common to each and all, and each and every member is as truly a Commissioner as the other. In accordance with this view, is the third section. It authorises the "Board" to be called at such place as the Governor may direct, and therefore contemplates that travelling expenses may be incurred, for which it makes allowance to "the Commissioners." Now is it not evident that "the Board" and the "Commissioners" here indicate the same persons, the former describing them as such, and acting as a body, and the latter referring to them as individuals, travelling to the place of meeting and serving when there.

If a meeting be required in a distant part of the State, as the Governor is a member of the Board, and its President, it is his duty to attend, and in order to do so, he must incur travelling expenses; the other members of the Board are allowed for similar expenses; and can it be supposed the act did not intend to allow for the Governor's travelling expenses? Why should he not be allowed? Is it on account of his salary? That is paid him for the support of himself and his family in Raleigh, which is made his residence by law, and as a compensation for the performance of his proper duties as Executive of the State. But this service is not a discharge of any Executive duty, properly belonging to his office. It is a duty which only became binding by his voluntarily accepting the trust offered by the law. And it would be manifest injustice to require the Governor to expend a large part or any part of his Official Salary in travelling through the State, upon other than Executive duties, and thereby diminish the compensation of his proper office, and the means of respectable living for his family. If, then, the word used were doubtful in its application, it must be held to include *the Governor*, because the law would be otherwise *unjust*, and the Legislature is not to be supposed to intend injustice. Indeed as to the travelling expenses, there can be no objection; all must admit that the actual expenses on the road are to be reimbursed. But such an admission is conclusive as to the pay also; for under the section none can claim expenses but those who can claim pay—Commissioners; and they only are to receive the per diem, and the travelling expenses. If the Governor be not a Commissioner, within the meaning of the section, he cannot receive his expenses. But if he is a Commissioner entitled to receive them, then he is also plainly entitled to the pay.

The Committee, anxious to ascertain the proper construction of this Act, have looked for analogies in the former Acts of the Legislature, creating the first Board of Internal Improvement in 1819, entitled "An Act to create a fund for Internal Improvements and establishing a Board for the management thereof." By the 3d section of the said Act, the fund is vested in a body corporate, to be styled "the President and Directors of the Board for Internal Improvements." By the 4th section, it is enacted that the Governor of the State, for the time being, shall be ex officio President of the Board for Internal Improvements; that the Directors, a majority of whom shall constitute a Board, for the transaction of any business, shall *consist* of six Commissioners, one to be chosen from each of the present judicial circuits of this State.

By the 5th section, it is declared "that the Directors of the Board for Internal Improvements, shall be chosen annually by joint ballot of the two Houses of the General Assembly, and receive such compensation for their services as may be allowed by law, which until otherwise provided, shall be the same mileage for travelling to and from the places of sitting, and the same per diem, during the continuance of their session, as is now allowed by law to members of the General Assembly."

It will be seen that the word "Directors," is used in this act to indicate the persons entitled to pay, and your committee therefore, turned to the only source, from which they could hope to derive any analogy, in construing the present act, viz: to the action of the Board as recorded in the books by them kept, and they there find, that in March 1825, the Governor (Hon. H. G. Burton,) received pay for service and travelling expenses, as a member of the Board by virtue of his office—that he continued so to receive compensation during the whole term of his office as Governor—that the several persons who succeeded him as Governor of this State, up to the year 1831, to-wit, Governors Iredell and Owen, each received the compensation of members of the Board, and must therefore have been held to come within the meaning of the term "Directors;" and your Committee must regard this as an exposition of the statute passed in 1819, entitled to the highest respect, if indeed it be not authoritative. Recurring to the construction which each successive Legislature, since 1836, has given to the act passed in that year, and by which the Committees on Finance in 1838, 1840 and 1842, have recognized the right of the Governor to receive pay and his expenses as a member of the Board, the Committee are irresistibly drawn to the conclusion that, by the plain meaning of the act of 1836; by the strong analogy derived from the practice under the act of 1819; and by the uniform usage since the act of 1836, the Governor is entitled to compensation as a member of the Board of Internal Improvements.

In regard to his right to receive compensation as a member of the Literary Board, your Committee entertain no doubt; the terms used in the act, creating the Board, being too unequivocal to admit of any other construction. The 67th chap. Rev. Stat. creating the Literary Board declares that it shall *consist* of the Governor who, by virtue of his office, shall be President, and "the other members of said Board" shall be appointed by the Governor. The 69th ch. sec. 2d, declares that "the persons composing the Literary Board, shall be entitled to receive *the same pay*, and under the same regulations as *persons* composing the "Board created under" an act entitled an act to aid the Internal Improvements of this State." The plain meaning of these acts is that the Governor is a "*member*" of the Board and one of the "*persons*" entitled to the compensation given by them.

The second question to which your Committee turned their attention was "whether the report made to the Senate on the 24th December, by the Treasurer (Wheeler) contained a correct statement of the sums received by Gov. Morehead, for services rendered on said Boards?"

To aid the Committee in this investigation, they had before them, the report of the Treasurer of the 24th December; the report of the Comptroller of 20th December, 1844, from which the Treasurer professed to copy his account of the several sums received by Governor Morehead, for services. And the "Message of Gov. Morehead, to the Senate on the 18th December." A comparison of the report of the Treasurer, of the 24th December, 1844, with that of the Comptroller of 20th December, 1844, presents many gross errors, which the Committee feel it to be their duty, especially to point out, not only because it is plainly made their province by the reference of this whole subject to them, but, as an act of sheer justice to the character of Gov. Morehead. That these errors may be clearly shown, it will be necessary to refer to the circumstances under which the attention of the Senate was first called to the subject. On the 18th December, Gov. Morchead communicated to the Senate, a statement of the *expenses* of the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards, in answer to the requirements of the following resolution, passed by that body:

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to lay before the Senate, a statement of the *expenses* of the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards, from the 1st Nov. 1842, to 1st Nov. 1844: to whom paid, and for what; together with a statement of the contingent and incidental expenses of all kinds, which have been incurred in reclaiming Swamp Lands; to whom paid, and for what."

In obedience to this call, the Governor, in his Message, says, "I herewith transmit a statement of the *expenses* of the Literary Board, marked A, and of the Board of Internal Improvements, marked B, from 1st Nov. 1842, to 1st Nov. 1844—*to whom paid and for what*." It will thus be seen that the Senate was put in possession of the information required by its Resolution, and that unless some purpose of impeaching the accuracy of that statement was entertained, your Committee are at a loss to discover why the Treasurer should have made any allusions to "*expenses*" of the Boards, or the persons composing them, for the period included between 1st Nov. 1842, and 1st Nov. 1844; the statement of these expenses, marked A and B, was not only full and minute, but was accompanied by a *recapitulation*, in which was distinguished the pay, the personal or travelling expenses, and the expenses of printing and other incidental charges. In order to show how inexcusable it was in the Treasurer to make a statement directly in conflict with that but a few days before submitted to the same body, by the Executive of the State, it needs only be asked, was such a course necessary, either to the Treasurer or the public interests? But more particularly does the Resolution of inquiry, call for any information in regard to "*expenses?*" No necessity of the kind here mentioned has been shown, and in regard to the call of the Resolution, it is so very plain, as to admit of no difficulty or doubt. It is in these words.

Resolved, That the Public Treasurer be instructed to report to the Senate, the correspondence between the Treasurer and His Excellency, the Governor, relative to the legal right of the Governor to receive *per diem* compensation as President ex officio, and for *services* rendered upon the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards. And also, the opinion of the Attorney General thereupon, together with the *amount* which His Excellency, the Governor, has received *for* said *service*."

Here is a specific demand on the Treasurer for two things; first, the correspondence between himself and the Attorney General, on the subject of the Governor's *right* "to receive per diem compensation as President ex-officio, for *services* rendered on said Boards, and the actual amounts so received." To which demand, the Treasurer replies in these words: "The amount which the Governor has received is also *desired*, and is herewith communicated, marked D, extracted from the Reports of the said Boards, to the last and present Legislature." He has the resolution before him, evidently, for he recites its very provisions, and the order in which they occur; and moreover recites them so distinctly, as to show that the call was exclusively for the correspondence and the amount of *per diem* compensation for *services*, and for nothing more. With this chart of the way before him, the Treasurer in the opinion of the Committee has been strangely inattentive to its directions. Instead of confining himself to the correspondence and the compensation for services, he has undertaken to give the "*expenses*" of the Governor, and as in this he was a volunteer, it became the Treasurer to be scrupulously exact, and he himself, seems to have been impressed with the necessity of this, for he is, indeed, exact and scrupulously so, even to the twentieth part of a dime, in the *figures*, but unfortunately, these figures, are not in their right places, and must, therefore, produce wrong results. In the Treasurer's Report of the 24th December, he professes to have "extracted the paper marked D, from the report of said Board," and further, "that the amount drawn by Gov. Morchead, is One Thousand, Two Hundred and Thirty-eight Dollars, and Seventy-Seven and a half cents: for services on the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards. Upon the most careful examination which the Committee could give to the point, they are fully satisfied that said statement, marked D, was *not* "extracted from the Reports of the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards, to the last and present Legislature." Those reports in the opinion of the Committee, do not sustain the Treasurer, in the following items, charged to the Governor for *services* in the Report of the 24th December. In the first place, it will be remarked that the Treasurer does not, in his letter to the Speaker of the Senate, propose to give a statement of any thing but *compensation*, per diem, for *services*; and yet his statement "D," sets out, with giving, not only the expenses of Gov. Morchead, but in some of the items, of *the Board itself*. The first palpable error, is in the 2d charge of account "D," and is this: the whole sum is $857 25, with which Gov. Morchead is charged, whereas he received, as appears, for services $45—the rest was expenses. In the 5th item, is a gross inaccuracy: the language used is "18 days and expenses," which, as the account purports to have been raised against Gov. Morchead alone, would lead all persons to the conclusion that it was for Gov. Morchead's expenses, whereas it was for expenses of the Board, while travelling on two trips to the Swamp Lands, in November and December, 1841, and consisting of 19 different charges made against the whole Board; the gross amount is $205—and there are, therefore, in this one item two glaring mistakes: the first, that it contained items of *expenses* of any kind, for none such were called for by the resolution, or were professed to be given by the Report; but secondly, as it did profess to give the expenses of the Governor, it was inexcusable to charge him with the *whole expenses* of the Board, and thereby erroneously and falsely swell the amount of his receipts.

The first error, though too palpable to have escaped the slightest vigilance, may have resulted from inattention—the latter, in the judgment of the Committee, could not have been made without a culpable recklessness on the part of the Treasurer. He is made to receive $205, for his "services and expenses," when it must have been known to the Treasurer, that he had for services, received only $54; and his part of the expenses was only that of one member of the Board, instead of $151. The next item, is that of 51 05; and no account of expenses, when the same was $27 06—that of $83 30, includes the expenses to the amount of $38 30—that of $45 87½, on the Internal Improvement Board, includes $12 87½ of expenses; but in this item 4 days of service are not enumerated, and yet the full charge for 11 days of service is made. In the charge of $31 30, December, 1842, 4 days are not mentioned and therefore suppressed, in the Treasurer's report; and yet he is charged with full pay for 8 days, though only 4 given and $7 30 of expenses—therefore, erroneously charged. On the last item, $54 are charged, of which, $15, were for expenses, and 3 days not mentioned, though the full pay for 13 days, is debited to the Governor.

Thus on the gross amount of receipts, there is an error in the Treasurer's Report of $263 77. This sum being deducted from the amount of $1238 77, leaves $975, as the true sum received by the Governor for his "*services*."

Your Committee, therefore, do not hesitate to declare that there are gross and palpable inaccuracies in said report—that it is not sustained by the reports of the Boards or by that of the Comptroller, to which the Senate is referred by the Treasurer.

The only remaining question to be determined by the Committee, viz: "whether said errors resulted from inadvertence or design?" is one of extreme delicacy to them. Yet called upon to perform *a duty*, however painful, they are not willing to shrink from its discharge, and they therefore, instruct me to express the opinion, that the inaccuracies in the Treasurer's report of the 24th day of December, are so glaring, when compared with the report of the Comptroller to which it refers, as to require evidence, not offered to the Committee, to satisfy them, that said inaccuracies were the result of inadvertence.

All of which is most respectfully submitted,

HUGH WADDELL, *Chairman*.

LAWS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

AN ACT CONCERNING A PENITENTIARY.

Whereas it is deemed proper and expedient to have a decisive expression of public opinion concerning the establishment of a Penitentiary in this State; and whereas such expression of public opinion should be based upon a knowledge that the fund for such purpose must be raised by a direct tax: therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That at the next election for members of the General Assembly of this State, the Sheriff or proper officer, in every County in the State, shall prepare a box for the reception of votes on the subject of Penitentiary, under the same rules and regulations governing other elections; and every person entitled to vote for a member to the House of Commons shall be at liberty to vote for or against a Penitentiary. Those voting for it shall deposite a ticket with the word "Penitentiary" thereon; and those voting against it, with the words "no Penitentiary" thereon: and the said Sheriff, or proper returning officer, shall make out two statements of the votes taken in his County for and against a Penitentiary; one of which he shall deposite in the office of the Clerk of the County Court, and the other he shall, on or before the first day of October following, deliver to the Secretary of State, sealed up and endorsed thereon; "A Statement of the votes taken in the County of ——— at the election held on the ——— day of ——— for and against a Penitentiary;" which returns the said Secretary of State shall lay before the ensuing General Assembly.

Sec. II *Be it further enacted*, That the Clerk of the County Court, in every County, shall put up, in some conspicuous place in the Court House, a fair copy of this act.

Sec. III. *Be it further enacted*, That if any Sheriff or other returning officer shall neglect to make the returns aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered in the name and to the use of the State, on motion in the Superior Court of Law of the County of Wake, ten days' previous notice, in writing, of such intended motion being given to such officer by the Secretary of State; which motion it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to make; and proceedings thereon shall be summary; and if any matter of fact shall be in issue, the same shall be tried at the first term; and on such trial, the certificate of the Secretary of State, of the particular default on which said motion shall be founded, shall be received as competent *prima facie* evidence to prove the same.

Sec. IV. *Be it further enacted*, &c. That the Governor of this State shall open a correspondence with the Executives of the several States, in which Penitentiaries are now established, and obtain such statistical information in relation to the expenditures and profits of such institutions, since the year 1839, as may in his view be necessary for the information of the people, and cause the same to be published in the newspapers of the State previous to the election.

Also obtain the different plans upon which Penitentiaries of other States have been constructed, the comparative cost of the cells under different plans, and submit the same to the next General Assembly.

[Ratified this 8th of January, 1845.]

An act to provide for making a survey from Raleigh and Fayetteville, West, to the Georgia line.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall be the duty of the Governor of this State, before the third Monday of November, 1846, to cause a survey to be made, with a view to making a Turnpike road from Raleigh, West, to the Buncombe Turnpike road; thence to the Georgia State line, in Cherokee County, in this State; also from the town of Fayetteville, to intersect the same at some point East of the Yadkin river.

Sec. 2. That the engineer making such survey be required to examine and report upon both of the routes over which the mail stages now run from Raleigh to Asheville; and that he furnish estimates of the probable cost of making a Turnpike road, or roads, on the different sections of said road.

Sec. 3. That the cost and expenses of said survey be paid out of the proceeds of the lands due the State for Cherokee lands; and the expense of said survey shall not exceed ($1500) fifteen hundred dollars.

[Ratified the 8th day of January, 1845.]

An Act concerning Sheriffs and Constables.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That where any claim shall be placed in the hands of any Sheriff or Constable, for the purpose of collection, and the said Sheriff or Constable shall not use due diligence in collecting the same as soon as the same can be done, such Sheriff or Constable, and the securities of such Sheriff or Constable, shall be liable for the full amount of the claim so neglected to be collected, notwithstanding the person or persons against whom such claim existed may be able to pay the amount of said claim.

Sec. 2. That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with this act, are hereby repealed.

[Ratified this 8th of January, 1845.]

MURDER.

MARLBORO' DIST., Feb. 7, 1845.

Mr. Editor—On the 2d inst., Alexander Brown, Murdock Brown, Master Seals, and Travis Pate, came over from Richmond county, N. C., to Wm. Davis's in this District. There they became drunk, and commenced a fracas with James English, Daniel Davis and L. B. Bright, in which Jas. English was stabbed in the abdomen, and on the 4th inst. he died. Davis and Bright were seriously wounded, but are likely to recover. Mr. English, before his death, declared that Alexander Brown was the man who killed him. English was a native of this District, about 60 years of age, and regarded by all who knew him as an honest man and good friend to all his neighbors, and has left a disconsolate wife and six small children to mourn his loss. Had it not been for that curse of our country, drunkenness, this great calamity would not have occurred, and Jas. English would yet be numbered among the living. But this dram-drinking will bring a man of wealth to want, misery and death. I know men who were once in as high repute as any in Marlboro' District; but, alas, what are they now? Beggars and vagabonds, and a pest to all around them—their children the most miserable creatures in the world, many of them crying even for food, while their mothers have not wherewith to satisfy their hunger. Ladies, beware of, and despise those young men who visit and frequent groggeries. None of you who may have come to years of maturity, can fail to have seen the great and unspeakable evils occasioned by ardent spirits, and on you it greatly depends to put these evils down.

South Carolina Temperance Advocate.

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From the New-Orleans Picayune, 16th inst.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival yesterday of the Schooner Creole, from Vera Cruz, we have advices from that city to the 3d inst., her day of sailing. Our previous intelligence was received by way of Havana, and came down to the 31st January.

Upon glancing at our papers, the first thing that met our eye was a long letter from Santa Anna, dated from his prison at Perote, on the 22d January, addressed to the Secretaries of the Chamber of Deputies. It is one of the most humiliating documents which we ever read. He begs for his life as pitifully as when on his knees, at St. Jacinto, he and the valorous Gen. Cos supplicated Sam Houston for mercy—a degradation which Gen. Almonte, in the same emergency, scorned with the spirit of a man.

In his communication to the Chambers—the substance of which we give—Santa Anna recalls to the minds of the members, in the most vainglorious manner, the services which he has rendered Mexico. He dwells particularly upon the actions of the 11th of September, 1829, and the 5th of December, 1838. He repeatedly alludes to his wounds received in battle, to his mutilated person, and prays like a hound that what little blood he has left in him may be spared. He insists that in all his acts from the very outset of the revolution against Spanish rule, he has had in view the interests and the glory of Mexico alone—not personal aggrandizement. [Oh, no! he never once thought of himself while sending stolen money to foreign countries!] He admits that he may have erred in the adoption of measures, but he claims that all his errors have been those of judgment only. He acknowledges that the recent revolution is now consummated: he yields to the general will, renounces the Presidency, and is anxious to atone for whatever he may have done of evil by voluntary expatriation and the consequent loss of property and of friends. He lauds, with disgusting flattery, the generosity and magnanimity of Mexicans; asserts that even in the contest which has resulted in his overthrow he spared as much as possible Mexican blood; that he maintained himself at the head of the army, merely to enforce what he believed to be his constitutional rights to the Presidency; that the actions which took place at Puebla were mere skirmishes; that he had difficulty in restraining the enthusiasm of his soldiers, and that he voluntarily gave up the command of them when they were unanimously devoted to him. He revives his favorite comparison of himself with Napoleon, hoping that the parallel between their careers may be extended by his own exile, and at the same time bragging that if he has not effected quite as much as the Corsican on the stage of life, he has the advantage of having lost a leg! But we are tired of looking through this paper, it is so unmanly, fawning and false. No true-hearted soldier could have dictated it.

As to the probable fate of Santa Anna, we can give no more definite indication than is contained in the following letter from one of our correspondents:

VERA CRUZ, Feb. 3, 1845.

I have only time to drop you a few lines. Nothing new. Santa Anna is in confinement in Perote, while his cause is before the Congress constituted in "Grand Jury" at Mexico. He must think occasionally of his friends the Texans. Government no doubt regrets that he did not escape, as it is desirous of being generous with him, but at the same time fears public opinion, which is very stormy against the wretch. Should Santa Anna not be punished with all the rigor of the laws, another revolution against the actual Government would no doubt be the result. Great confidence is felt by all in the present Government, which in my opinion will prove to be a good one, and the first truly republican one this people has ever known.

Respecting Texas, I would say that it is useless ever to expect the consent of this Government to its annexation to the United States. If it should be annexed, it will make a great deal of noise here, but nothing further than *talk* will result from it in my opinion.

I send you a few papers, to which I refer you for Santa Anna's petition to the Congress, praying for clemency—a most disgracefully humiliating document, and just such a one as might be expected from such a cowardly dog. COSMOPOLITE.

The Siglo of the 24th ult. states that Santa Anna was exceedingly depressed in spirits in his confinement at Perote.

PITIFUL!

The House of Representatives, as will be seen by the Congressional Proceedings, twice refused to appropriate a sum of money to refurnish the President's House—or, in other words, to make it a decent and comfortable residence—which it by no means is now—for the Chief Magistrate of the Nation.

We had nothing to do with making Mr. Polk the tenant of the White House for the next four years, and we did all we could to place that House in the occupancy of another individual, but now that Mr. P. is elected, he represents the Nation, and the Nation's dignity requires that the residence of its Chief Magistrate should at least be genteel and comfortable. We do not desire to see such gew-gaws and mountebank stuff as were placed in the White House when it was last furnished; but furniture, in which the substantial is combined with the elegant, and such as a gentleman of good taste would place in his house.

On the same day that the House refused $20,000 to furnish the President's House, that *economical* body appropriated $87,000! to furnish *themselves with books!!* Now, it is said to be the practice of some of these *literary* gentlemen to sell the books, with which they are furnished by the People's money, to the book-sellers, and pocket the *change!* So that, while they are too careful of the "dear People's" money to spend a moderate sum in making the residence of their Chief Representative tolerably decent, they have no hesitation in emptying no inconsiderable portion of it into their own private libraries, or *pockets!!* This is economy with a vengeance.

The following passage took place between Messrs. Hammett and Pratt—both Democrats:

"Mr. Hammett did not vote against the bill yesterday because he was opposed to the principle; it was because the amount appropriated was excessive; and because he was opposed to the high-handed manner in which the Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings, (Mr. Pratt) has been in the habit of doing business here. Mr. H. then went on to particularize various instances in which, in his opinion, that gentleman had transcended his authority, and by his acts committed this House and the Government. Among the cases enumerated were the marble duck-puddles below the Capitol, and some splendid, indeed magnificent, sets of window curtains which had recently been put up in the President's House. Mr. H. was very severe on Mr. Pratt.

Mr. Pratt thought it a small business, a very small business, to come here and talk about the President's furniture; to take that as the subject on which to make speeches for home consumption, speeches for Buncombe—"talk about a little furniture! a little furniture! yes, a little furniture!" and a little business it was.

Mr. Pratt defended himself against the charges brought against him by Mr. Hammett. It was true, he had directed a set of curtains to be put up in the President's House, because he was ashamed, and every decent man ought to be ashamed, of those that were there. He had directed the finest that could be procured: yes, the finest and most becoming the place, and he told the upholsterer that if the Government did not pay for them *he* would, and *he meant to do it*. He did not give the order as Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings, but as an individual, as a private gentleman; he had taken the responsibility, and he meant to stand by it; and, if the Government did not pay for the curtains, he would. He then turned to Mr. H. and very emphatically asked of him, Now, sir, have you ever done as much for your country? [Much laughter.] Mr. P. concluded by moving the previous question."

NEW YORK, February 22, 1845.

The account which I sent you a few weeks since of a newly discovered process, by which the means of multiplying far similar copies of all sorts of engravings and letter-press impressions have been attained, turns out to be strictly correct. I was shown yesterday by Mr. Wiley, of the well-known publishing firm of Wiley & Putnam, a page of a French illustrated newspaper, which was sent out by the Hibernia by Mr. Putnam as a specimen of the capabilities of the new art. It contained a quantity of printed matter in French and two capital wood-cuts, one of which was a head of Mr. Polk and the other a spirited representation of a meeting at Tammany Hall. Mr. Putnam says that he took a copy of the original newspaper to the proprietor of the new invention, and that in the incredibly short space of *two minutes* a zinc plate was produced, capable of yielding twenty thousand impressions, and then of being re-engraved *ad infinitum*. There is nothing in the impression of the plate thus copied to distinguish it from the original. The paper is of course different, but the fidelity with which the letter-press and engravings are copied is truly amazing. It is in fact the same with the original. There is not the slightest perceptible difference. In less than ten minutes from the time that Mr. Putnam gave the page to be transferred he was presented with six perfect copies.

"Thus an octavo volume," says Mr. Putnam, "with wood or steel illustrations to any extent, may be re-produced in two or three days, or less; and hundreds of thousands struck off, equal in all respects to the original. The importance of this great discovery can scarcely be over-rated; *it is next to that of printing itself*. Stereotyping will now be entirely superseded. The new process is infinitely cheaper, more simple, and more permanently effective. In original works, of course, the type must be first set up and the plates first engraved; the advantage would be in the cheap and endless multiplication of copies. But, for reprints of foreign works, the facility afforded will be immense."

The invention will consequently be far more important to this country than to any other, inasmuch as we depend upon our depredations on English authors for nine-tenths of our current literature. Native printers as well as native authors will now be injuriously affected in their interests by the absence of an international copy-right law. For example, instead of sending a work like Brande's Encyclopædia to the composing-office to be *set up*, all that the American publisher will have to do will be to send the English copy to the possessor of the secret of the newly-invented process, who will furnish plates of the pages at the rate of one every two minutes! American printers as well as American authors will now have to demand the passage of an international copy-right law!—*Wash. Corr. National Int.*

NEW YORK, February 25, 1845.

Another remarkable report from the Commissioners of our Almshouse was laid before the Board of Aldermen last evening. It was in reply to a resolution of inquiry offered a week or two since by one of the Locofoco members of the Board, Mr. Hasbrouck; but the facts contained in it appeared to be extremely unpalatable to that gentleman. They showed, by abundant evidence, that on the night previous to the last spring election three Locofoco officers of the prison at Blackwell's Island, with seven or eight *convicts* under their charge, left the Island; that the convicts were dressed in citizens' clothes, and suffered to go to a tavern and drink liquor. They slept in the city that night, and voted the next day at the poll on the corner of Mercer and Spring streets; after which they went round to the different polls and electioneered in behalf of the Locofocos. One of them was arrested for attempting to vote a second time. The keeper of Blackwell's Island went to the prison and claimed him as a runaway convict.

These disgraceful facts will of course be denied by the party which has long been notorious for similar abuses, but they are supported by an amount of testimony which no court of justice could reject or invalidate. In the Board of Aldermen the report was received with a great show of indignation by the Locofocos. All that they could say in confutation of the damning facts adduced, was, that the Almshouse Commissioners had been tampering with the witnesses, and that the report was an electioneering document. But the commissioners are men of high standing and unimpeachable character, and all their statements can be fully sustained. It was pointedly remarked, in reply to the charge that the witnesses were unworthy of credit, that it was strange that gentlemen who could receive so eagerly the oaths and votes of paupers and criminals at the polls, should now refuse to receive the testimony of the same class, and denounce them as villains, and false witnesses.

Strange as it may seem, abuses like these are winked at, and will probably be again, by the party which manages to get the power in this city nine times out of ten.—*Correspondence National Int.*

The Richmond Enquirer publishes an interesting obituary notice of Mrs. Joanna Bouldin, the widow of Major Wood Bouldin, deceased, who died on the 15th ultimo in Charlotte county, Virginia, in the *ninety-third* year of her age. She was the sister of John Tyler, formerly Governor of Virginia, who was the father of President Tyler, whose aunt, therefore, she was. She was a lady held in the highest respect, and was one of the finest remaining specimens of the high-bred Virginia dame of "the old school."

A Whig Family.—A correspondent of the Rochester Democrat says that there is now living in that city a man, who, with his sons, sons-in-law, grandsons, and grandsons-in-law, number thirty-one voters, *all Whigs*, and teetotal temperance men. This family had twenty votes for the lamented Harrison in 1840, and in 1844 twenty-six of them voted for Henry Clay, three were absent from home, and two, from conscientious scruples, could not cast their votes for a man holding slaves. This venerable father, too, was a soldier of the Revolution, and served his country faithfully, having at five different times volunteered to march and meet the enemy, and was present at the capture of General Burgoyne, at Saratoga, in 1777.

Dreadful Mortality.—We learn that the Rev. Ferdinand Jacobs's wife, child and nurse, all died on the night of 31st ult., of pneumonia, (affection of the lungs,) at Yorkville in this State. Mr. Jacobs was Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, and Principal of the female Academy of that village.

Columbia Chronicle.

"In the midst of life we are in death."

"Married, at Washington city, on Thursday last, 13th instant, by the Rev. Norval Wilson, Mr. JAMES WESCOTT to Miss HARRIET ANN CALVERT, both of that city."

"Died, at Washington city, on Wednesday, 19th inst., Mrs. HARRIET ANN, wife of Mr. James Wescott, in the 20th year of her age."

SUPREME COURT.

Opinions in the following cases have been delivered since our last notice:

By Ruffin, C. J., In the case of Simpson v. Maxwell, from Caswell; judgment reversed and judgment of nonsuit. Also, in Smith v. McLeod, in equity, from Wake; affirming the decree appealed from. Also, in Buie v. Kelly, from Moore; affirming the judgment below. Also, in State v. Patterson, from Surry; affirming the judgment. Also, in State v. Lytle, from Davidson; declaring that there is no error in the judgment. Also, in State v. Woodfin, from Yancy, declaring the writ was properly refused.

By Daniel, J., In the case of Doe *ex dem.* Smith v. Lowe, from Guilford; affirming the judgment below. Also, in State v. Armfield, *et al.* from Iredell; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Woodfin v. Cheek, in Equity, from Moore.

By Nash, J., In Freeman v. Lewis, from Franklin; directing a *venire de novo*. Also in McMurray v. McMurray, in Equity, from Caswell; directing the bill to be dismissed. Also, in Crump v. Sutton, in Equity, from Caldwell; directing the bill to be dismissed.—*Raleigh Register.*

Ho! for Washington!—The roads leading to Washington, from all parts of the country are crowded with pilgrims to be present at the inauguration of Mr. Polk on the 4th prox. In the crowd from the west and south, are a large number of merchants, on their way east, for the purchase of their spring supply of goods; but the great mass are office-holders and office-seekers, zealous to make their offering at the shrine of Locofocoism in the Capital, on the incoming of Mr. Polk.

The throng from the West is immense. Passengers represent the steamboats on the Ohio as crowded, and yesterday six coaches arrived at Cumberland from Wheeling, with one hundred and fifty passengers, all of whom arrived in Baltimore last night by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and most of whom went on to Washington this morning.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

The Alexandria Gazette says: We have a good anecdote of Mr. Polk, the President elect. As soon as a visiter is introduced, he commences the conversation forthwith by informing the astonished stranger, that he has been delighted to find since his arrival in Washington, that not one of his Democratic friends has had the indelicacy to annoy him with an application for office, and that he is quite sure the information must be as gratifying to the gentleman listening to the narration, as it is acceptable to his own views and feelings. The visiter listens in profound silence—hesitates a moment—and leaves his bow *and slopes*.

Moderate Charge.—Mr. Polk's bill at a public house in Cincinnati, during the few hours he was in that city, was only one hundred dollars, says the Cincinnati Republican. A morning paper says, this reminds us of an incident in the life of Napoleon. He had dined somewhere in an obscure place, where he could get little else than eggs. When the bill was brought to him, to his surprise he found that the eggs were set down at a Napoleon a piece. "What," exclaimed the Emperor, "are eggs so scarce in this part of the country, that you charge for them at an enormous price?" "No sire," replied the *innkeeper*, "but Emperors are!"

Distribution in New York.—The Democratic Senate of the Empire State, now that the Presidential Election is over, and no more capital can be made out of their refusal to receive the State's share of the Land Fund, have graciously condescended to accept it. The House will doubtless follow suit, and the money will pass to where it properly belongs—the Treasury of the State, thence to be paid out in support of the Common School system—which is at once the glory and support of the State.

The election now going on in the State of New York for county officers shows most gratifying results for the Whigs. Everywhere, so far, they gain on the election of last fall, and the Whig spirit exhibits itself still undaunted.—*National Intelligencer.*

The steamer *Hibernia*, at Boston, from Liverpool, brought over the largest mail ever received from the other side of the Atlantic. She had fifty thousand letters in her mail bags, and about one hundred and fifty bushels of newspapers.

Dissolution of the Union.—The Indiana Legislature at its last session, dissolved the union of no less than *twenty-five couples*, who had found that the operation of taking each other for better or for worse, was much more for the worse than the better.

A Drunkard was Frozen to Death, on Saturday night, near Norwalk, (Conn.) His name was Alfred Hyatt, who had been to Norwalk on business, but got into a grocery, where he became intoxicated, and was made the sport of the rumseller's company: his hat knocked in, his face blackened with burnt cork, &c. In this condition, provided with a bottle of rum and a bag of meal, he was sent home to his injured family, a distance of a mile or more, on one of the coldest nights of the season. The frozen body presented a horrid sight as it lay in the snow, the face blackened with burnt cork, the hat slouched down on the head, as when his fellow-drunkards turned him out, the bottle on one side and the bag of meal on the other. The Norwalk Gazette says: "He had nearly reached his residence; a few rods only were to be traversed, intervened, when he fell, alas! to rise no more. His spirit departed for the retributions of eternity. Let those who pocketed his pence and hastened his departure, reconcile it with their consciences and the requisitions of that tribunal to which they must sooner or later follow their victim."

Losses at Sea.—The New York Churchman informs us that as many as two hundred and eight vessels were wrecked in the last twelve months on our coast alone, in which one hundred and five lives were lost. Twenty vessels are yet missing, and a number of wrecks have been passed at sea whose melancholy story we fear will never be told. Of late years seven hundred lives yearly have been lost at sea from this country alone, where are one hundred and four thousand seamen. Two thousand from England, where are two hundred and nine thousand. In the county of Barnstable, Mass., there were living, a short time since, nine hundred and thirty-four widows of seafaring men.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1845.

THE CABINET.—We have the following letter by the last mail. If its news be authentic, as it probably is, Gen. Saunders is again laid on the shelf:—

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 28, 1845.

Dear Sir: It is said the new Cabinet has been arranged within a few days past. Who are to compose it, we are not yet permitted to know; but I am assured by a gentleman of that party, who has ample means of knowing, that not one of the present Cabinet has been invited by Mr. Polk to retain their stations, and that Old Hunkerism is to get all or nearly all.

Buchanan and Cave Johnson both look comfortable, and are doubtless among the chosen,—the former to the State, the latter to the P. O. Department.—Walker will, I presume, be Attorney General, or go into the Treasury. I see evident marks of discontent among the Southern Democracy.

A Washington letter of the same date as the above, in the Baltimore Patriot, gives the Cabinet as follows,—(expressing doubt, however, as to its correctness:)—

JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pa., Secretary of State.
GEORGE BANCROFT, of Mass., " Treasury.
W. O. BUTLER, of Ky., " War.
J. Y. MASON, of Va., " Navy.
R. M. SAUNDERS, of N. C., Postmaster General
R. J. WALKER, of Miss., Attorney General.

ANNEXATION.—*The deed is done!* Congress has determined to annex Texas by Joint Resolution! The Constitution has proved to be no barrier in the way: It is but as a sheet of blank paper, when it stands opposed to the accomplishment of a measure of personal and party aggrandizement. There is a faint hope, but it is faint indeed, that Texas herself will reject the offer. She would most probably do so, but for the knowledge, that a party which can violate our most sacred Constitution, will not fail to make the measure more acceptable by some future enactment. We have no heart to write on the subject, but will merely add the National Intelligencer's account of the *finale:*—

WASHINGTON, February 28, 1845.

THE ACTION OF THE SENATE.

The action of the Senate yesterday upon the Texas question requires a more formal notice than the ordinary current report of legislative proceedings.

The Joint Resolution which, having passed the House of Representatives, has been under discussion for some days in the Senate, is in the following words:

JOINT RESOLUTION FOR ANNEXING TEXAS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress doth consent that the territory properly included within, and rightfully belonging to, the Republic of Texas, may be erected into a new State, to be called the *State of Texas,* with a republican form of Government, to be adopted by the people of said Republic, by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing Government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of this Union.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved,* That the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following conditions, and with the following guaranties, to wit:

First. Said State to be formed, subject to the adjustment by this Government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other Governments: and the Constitution thereof, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of said Republic of Texas, shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress for its final action, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

Second. Said State, when admitted into the Union, after ceding to the United States all public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments, and all other property and means pertaining to the public defence, belonging to said Republic of Texas, shall retain all the public funds, debts, taxes, and dues of every kind which may belong to or be due or owing said Republic; and shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said Republic of Texas; and the residue of said lands, after discharging said debts and liabilities, to be disposed of as said State may direct; but in no event are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the Government of the United States.

Third. New States, of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the Federal Constitution. And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire. And in such State or States as shall be formed out of said territory north of said Missouri compromise line, slavery or involuntary servitude (except for crime) shall be prohibited.

The debate upon this resolution was resumed yesterday, in a brilliant speech, by Mr. Crittenden, against the resolution, and was closed by a speech from Mr. Archer, in reply to the supporters of the measure, and in most earnest exhortation to the Senate against the surrender of its peculiar constitutional power to mere popular impulse.

When Mr. Archer concluded—

Mr. Walker moved to amend the joint resolution by *adding thereto* the following:

And be it further resolved, That if the President of the United States shall, in his judgment and discretion, deem it most advisable, instead of proceeding to submit the foregoing resolution to the Republic of Texas as an overture on the part of the United States for admission, to negotiate with that Republic; then—

Be it resolved, That a State, to be formed out of the present Republic of Texas, with suitable extent and boundaries, and with two Representatives in Congress, until the next apportionment of representation, shall be admitted into the Union, by virtue of this act, on an equal footing with the existing States, as soon as the terms and conditions of such admission, and the cession of the remaining Texan territory to the United States, shall be agreed upon by the Governments of Texas and the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to defray the expenses of missions and negotiations, to agree upon the terms of said admission and cession, either by treaty to be submitted to the Senate, or by articles to be submitted to the two Houses of Congress, as the President may direct.

The pressing for an immediate vote upon this amendment (which is substantially Mr. Benton's last proposition) gave rise to some feeling in the Senate, and, in the end, it was determined to take a recess before voting upon the question.

At six o'clock the Senate again assembled.

We refrain from any attempt to give a particular account of proceedings at this evening session, fearing errors in the lateness of the night, contenting ourselves with announcing the decisive votes merely.

On the question to agree to the amendment of Mr. Walker, above stated, the votes were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Buchanan, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Haywood, Henderson, Huger, Johnson, Lewis, McDuffie, Merrick, Niles, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Foster, Francis, Huntington, Jarnagin, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Porter, Rives, Simmons, Upham, White, Woodbridge—25.

So the amendment was agreed to.

On the question of ordering the Joint Resolution to a third reading as thus amended, the vote was precisely as before.

So the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The bill was then read a third time, amidst a profound silence, without the yeas and nays being called for, and passed.

Though the lobbies were crammed, and the galleries packed with an anxious and interested multitude of people, perfect dignity and decorum characterized the whole proceeding of this memorable night.

On the next day the amendment was received in the House, and summarily forced through that body.

So that we shall probably have six new Senators, from the States of Texas, Iowa, and Florida, claiming admission at the next Congress.

But what will Mexico say to all this?

The Richmond Whig says,—

It makes us believe that there are times in a Country's history, as philosophers alledge,—as in the South Sea bubble in England, or that of Law in France,—when madness is endemic among nations. *Why* we should want more territory, when we have forty times more already than we can people—why we should wish to annex another cotton and sugar country, when cotton and sugar, from over-production, are already almost drugs in the markets of the World—why we should above all, desire to go out of our way to make this acquisition, at the expense of violating the laws of nations, the rights of a friendly power, the prostration of our Constitution, the disregard of all the maxims of a wise moderation, at the imminent hazard of foreign war, and above and supreme over all, of domestic CONVULSIONS and DISUNION—these problems we say, must puzzle every thinking mind.

Yet there is a solution, and the solution is, that mercenary speculators and designing politicians made this an issue before the country to serve their own purposes, and that party management used it to accomplish the objects of power and office it had in view. The people have been shamelessly deceived and juggled, and have really had little to do with the matter.

It is the beginning of the "letting out of waters," and we proclaim that no one can foretell where or how it is to terminate. They who have forced it upon the country have a weight of responsibility to bear, which should not be ours for all the treasure Old Ocean hides in his bosom.

But in the conflict of excited passions and sectional interests, which is inevitably to ensue, let us all cling to the UNION, convinced that when that goes to pieces, this country is to become, uncontrolled by any public opinion, or the neighborhood of other nations, the most apt illustration of a Hell upon Earth.

TREASON.—The defection of Mr. Merrick, one of the Senators from Maryland, from the Whig ranks, though apparently expected at Washington, has taken the public throughout the country entirely by surprize. He went over on the Texas debate, in defiance of his vote at the last Session, of the wish of his State, and of his party. He is said not to confine his adhesion to his new party to that subject alone, but to be with them on all points, making them his associates instead of his late Whig friends. He is supposed to have been bought up with the hope or promise of office. His term in the Senate fortunately expired on the 4th inst, and that true Whig Reverdy Johnson is already elected to succeed him.

STRANGE RUMOR.—It may be recollected by our readers, that there have been contradictory statements between this government and Mexico, in regard to the payment of two instalments (amounting to $275,000,) of the money due by Treaty for the indemnity of American merchants for losses by Mexican spoliations—the Mexican Secretary affirming that the money had been paid, and President Tyler complaining that it had not been paid. *It is now confidently asserted, as susceptible of proof, that it was paid, but that it was afterwards given by the Agent of the U. S. to Santa Anna, as a bribe for his consent to the annexation of Texas!* This statement was alluded to in debate in the Senate on Friday last.

THE OREGON NEGOTIATION.—It is stated that the British government has proposed, in case of a failure to agree upon a Treaty settling the Oregon question, to refer the whole subject to any European Sovereign *to be selected by the United States,* agreeing to abide by his award. This liberal proposition renders it almost certain that the question will be amicably adjusted.

CALIFORNIA.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce a few days ago published a statement, for the truth of which it vouched, that our government had received information, that when Santa Anna was captured papers were found on him, showing that a Treaty was on the point of being concluded between Mexico and England, for the cession of California to England. One of the conditions of the pretended Treaty was, that England should guaranty the recovery of Texas to Mexico. The whole story is undoubtedly a device of the Texas plotters, who brought it out in the hope of operating in favor of Annexation. Mr. Packenham, the British Minister, is said to have given the most unqualified contradiction to it.

But it is well asked, what right would we have to complain, if Great Britain were to purchase or conquer either California or Cuba, when we are setting her the example by annexing Texas in defiance of an asserted claim of Mexico? If the U. States had not grasped at Texas, then might she frown upon similar attempts by England.

THE BRANCH MINT.—The appropriation of $25,000 for rebuilding the Branch Mint at Charlotte, passed the House of Representatives in the General Appropriation Bill, and will doubtless pass the Senate. A motion by Mr. Pratt of New York to strike it out, and another motion by Mr. Holmes of S. C. to build the Mint at Charleston, were both warmly resisted by Mr. Barringer, the Representative from the Charlotte District, and rejected.

The people in the Gold Region of North Carolina will be gratified at the passage of the appropriation, as well as at Mr. Barringer's amendment requiring the work to be commenced as soon as practicable after its passage. All the gold now obtained goes to Philadelphia to be coined; and the distance, and expense of transporting it thither, affect the price paid for it by the purchasers from the miners. During a recent visit to Montgomery county, we learned that the business is prosecuted with great energy and very good success in that and the neighboring counties of the gold region, viz: Moore, Rowan, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, &c.

CHEMICAL LECTURES.—We understand that Professor S. N. Botsford, of the Military Academy at Raleigh, will visit this town in a few days, with a splendid Chemical and Philosophical apparatus, for the purpose of delivering a Course of Lectures. He has Lectured acceptably, during the last Winter, in Raleigh, Newbern, Wilmington, &c.

Some of the Virginia papers have started a report that $20 Notes of the Bank of Cape Fear, counterfeited, are in circulation in that State. We have instituted an inquiry which leads to the conclusion that the report is unfounded. It is not believed that any counterfeit notes are in circulation on any of the North Carolina Banks.

SCHOOLS.—Whilst complying with a request to call attention to the advertisement of the Edgeworth School at Greensborough, which we are satisfied is an institution having high claims to public patronage, we must not forget that we have in Fayetteville, Male and Female Schools of the best kind, deserving of the confidence and patronage of all who reside here or near here. We have a personal knowledge of the High School of the Rev. Mr. COLTON, and the Female School of Mr. and Mrs. HARDIN, (to say nothing of several other very good Schools,) and consider them unsurpassed for the thorough knowledge imparted to the Students, whilst probably in no town in the country is a better moral influence exerted over youth than in this. We hope that all of the three, and all other Schools in the State, will continue to receive their full share of patronage.

A NEW INVENTION.—If it be true that "he is a public benefactor who makes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before," it must be equally true of him who converts into nutritious food that which is usually wasted upon a farm. Such is the result of an invention advertised in this paper, the right to which has been purchased by our friend Major Collins, of Raleigh. We have seen a sample of the work of the mill, consisting of corn, cob, and shuck, all ground up together, and have no doubt of its great utility and economy. See advertisement.

MR. WADDELL'S REPORT.—We copy from the Register the Report presented to the Legislature near the close of the late session, on the subject of the trumped-up charge made by Wheeler and his associates against Gov. Morehead, of receiving pay contrary to law. It shows up Wheeler in his proper colors.

We hail with pleasure the nomination of THOMAS D. MEARES, Esq. as the Whig Candidate for Congress in that benighted District now and so long represented by Gen. McKay. Should Mr. Meares accept the nomination, as we trust he will, the people will at least have an advantage which they have not heretofore enjoyed, of hearing the truth eloquently, fearlessly, and agreeably presented. It is said that in parts of the District the Locofocos have not heretofore been willing to permit a Whig to be heard.—But they will be ashamed of such a course, which argues an utter want of confidence in the soundness of their cause. They *will* hear Mr. Meares, and gradually light will penetrate those dark regions. Mr. Meares may not hope for immediate success, but he will pave the way for it—a pioneer in the wilderness.

WILMINGTON CUSTOM HOUSE.—The House refused to pass a motion by Gen. McKay, to appropriate $5,100 for finishing the Wilmington Custom House and Warehouse adjoining.

PRESIDENT'S FURNITURE.—The Locos, finding that the Whigs would not vote *alone* for furnishing the President's House decently, at last screwed their courage up to the point, and voted, generally, for the appropriation, viz: $6,000 for painting and repairing the House, and $14,000 for furniture of American manufacture, in addition to the proceeds of such old furniture as may be sold. The appropriation passed by yeas and nays, 120 to 42. Of the North Carolina delegation, Messrs. Clingman, McKay, Reid, and Saunders, voted for it; and Messrs. Arrington, Daniel, and Deberry, against it.

SCUPPERNONG WINE.—It may not be known to many of our readers, that by the Census of 1840, it appears, that very nearly one-fourth of all the Wine made in the U. States is the production of North Carolina. The whole quantity returned as made in 1840 is 128,734 gallons, of which 28,752 gallons were made in North Carolina. The next largest quantity is in Pennsylvania, 14,328 gallons.

We were led to look into this matter in consequence of the reception of a demijohn of Scuppernong Wine from our good Whig friend DAVID LEWIS, Esq. of Bladen, who very kindly included us in the list of those to whom he presented a barrel of that Wine of his own manufacture. It is a very delicate pale wine, peculiarly aromatic, and so mild as scarcely to be obnoxious to objection from a strict Temperance man. Connoisseurs say that with *age* it will be equal to almost any description of Wine. We learn that quite a large quantity is made in Bladen, by Mr. Lewis and other gentlemen.

We learn with much regret that the Hon. Kenneth Rayner positively declines being a candidate for re-election as a Representative in Congress from the State of North Carolina. His place may be supplied, and we hope will be, by as true a Whig, but if by a gentleman of as sound ability and as effective eloquence, North Carolina may well be proud of such sons.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Money in New York.—The New York Courier of yesterday says: Money is more abundant than it has been for some months past—loans "on call" are now made at 5 a 6 per cent, and discounts effected at 6 a 7 per cent, per annum.

A CARD.

AS the members of the Synod of North Carolina may be desirous to know what progress their Committee on the subject of Colportage have made, the Committee would take this opportunity of stating, that the work has advanced much more slowly than might have been expected from the demonstration of interest which appeared while the Synod were in session. From the Ministers, who were addressed in a Circular respecting their wishes in regard to an Agent to do the work of collecting, but few replies have been received, and from the Churches within our bounds, but little money.

The following statement made by the Treasurer will serve to show what sums have been put into his hands:—

The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following sums:

Newbern, per Rev. Mr. Stratton,		$30 00
Union Church, per Rev. Mr. Paisley,		4 50
China Grove, per Rev. Mr. McNair,	$9 10	
Long Street, " " "	6 37	
		15 47
Antioch, per J. Martine,		3 40
Unity, Rev. W. A. Hall pr. D. A. Davis,	1 70	
Mocksville, " " "	18 75	
Salisbury, Rev. S. Frontis, "	22 75	
		43 00
		$96 37
Add to this $30 of a subscription begun but not completed in the congregation of Fayetteville,		$30 00
		$126 37

GEO. McNEILL, *Treas'r.*

Feb'y 26, 1845.

A no inconsiderable impediment to the progress of the work being found in the lack of suitable persons to act as Colporteurs, the Committee would invite a correspondence with any person duly qualified, within the bounds of our congregations, to undertake the business—at least three might be profitably employed. A young gentleman in the neighborhood, last week, in the space of three days, sold books to the amount of thirty dollars.

A. GILCHRIST, *Sec'y of Colportage Committee.*

March 1, 1845.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 24th, Mr. Dayton delivered a very brilliant and argumentative speech against Annexation, and Mr. McDuffie replied. The Senate adjourned at 8 P. M.

On Tuesday, Mr. Allen and Mr. Walker advocated, and Mr. Berrien opposed Annexation.

On Wednesday, after the ordinary morning business, Messrs. Miller and Upham spoke at length against Annexation, and Mr. Bagby advocated it, but preferred Mr. Benton's plan to that which came from the other House.

On Thursday, the Texas question was decided. (See another column.)

On Friday, the Senate was principally engaged on the General Appropriation Bill, which was amended and passed.

On Saturday, the House amendments to the Postage bill were agreed to.

The House bill to admit into the Union the States of Iowa and Florida, was finally passed, 36 to 9.

In the HOUSE, on Monday, the day was spent on the bill to reduce postage.

On Tuesday, after many other bills had been acted on, the Postage bill was again taken up in Committee, and the debate was closed, by violent speeches against it, by Cobb of Geo. and Yancy of Ala., who opposed it on the ground that it would make the Post Office a charge on the Treasury, and thus perpetuate a high Tariff.

On motion of Mr. Brodhead, the bill was amended so as that it shall go into operation on the 1st of July 1845.

On motion of Mr. McDowell, the uniform charge of 5 cents postage on all letters, no matter what the distance, was stricken out, and 5 cents for distances not exceeding 300 miles, and 10 cents for greater distances, were inserted, 98 to 87. All letters not weighing over half an ounce to be deemed single letters. Double letters, weighing more, to be charged in proportion.

Mr. Cobb moved that all postages be required to be prepaid; which was rejected.

Other amendments, for fixing 3 cents for not over 50 miles; for making a quarter of an ounce the highest weight of a single letter; for taking from Members of Congress the franking privilege; for giving that privilege to Postmasters; for allowing private expresses; &c &c., were all rejected; and the bill was reported to the House to be voted on to-morrow.

On Wednesday, the question was taken on concurring in the amended rate of postage, and agreed to, Yeas 110, Nays 85. And then the bill was *passed,* 128 to 74, and sent to the Senate for concurrence in the amendments.

The bill making appropriations for the improvement of the navigation of certain rivers, (the Hudson, Savannah, Passaic, Ohio, and Susquehannah,) was then taken up, and debated. Many propositions to add appropriations for other rivers were made, but all were rejected, except one by Mr. Rayner, agreed to, to appropriate $100,000 for the improvement of the navigation from Albemarle Sound to the Ocean.

On Thursday, the Harbour bill was *rejected,* 91 to 87, but immediately reconsidered, on motion of Mr. Drongoole, and the whole day taken up in propositions to amend. Among these, one by Mr. McKay, to make an appropriation for continuing the improvement of Cape Fear River, was rejected. The amendment adopted yesterday, on motion of Mr. Rayner, appropriating $100,000 for opening Roanoke Inlet, was *rejected,* 109 to 52.

On Friday, after undergoing further amendment, the bill was *passed,* 105 to 96.

The House then jumped over all other business, to get at the Texas resolutions, as amended by the Senate, and after an excited struggle, the amendments were concurred in, 132 to 76. [Messrs. Arrington, Daniel, McKay, Reid, and Saunders, voted for, and Messrs. Barringer, Clingman, Deberry, and Rayner, against the amendments. Only one Whig, Dellet of Ala., voted for the amendments; and only two Locos against them, viz: Messrs. Davis and Hale.]

On Saturday, various bills were passed; among them the Postage Bill was finally passed, as it was returned from the Senate, and only waits the President's signature.

Deaf, dumb and Blind.—The County Court of Guilford, last week, laid a tax of 2 cents on each Poll, and 2 cents on every $100 valuation of Land, for the education of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind of the County. This tax, it is stated, will raise $300—an amount amply sufficient to defray the expenses of that afflicted class of persons in Guilford. The subject was brought to the notice of the Court, by the County Solicitor, and the very intelligent Senator from that County, Jesse H. Lindsay Esq.

End of the Cuba Slave Trade.—The Captain General of Cuba, has issued a Proclamation, declaring all vessels, arriving at Cuba with slaves on board, confiscated.

A Millionaire's Wit.—We find the following in a New York paper.

A poor German relative of Mr. Astor's arrived not long since, and applied to the old man for charity.—Mr. A. gave a five dollar bill. "Why," said the discontented relative, "your son just gave *ten* dollars!" "Well he may," said the old man—"the dog has a rich father!"

MARRIED,

In this town, last evening, by the Rev'd Mr. Gilchrist, Mr. EGBERT C. HALL, of the firm of Hall & Hall, Merchants of this place, to Miss SUSAN H., daughter of Mr. George S. Hodges.

In this Town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. John Depo, Mr. DAVID McDUFFEE to Miss ANN ELIZA IVEY, all of this place.

In Wilmington, on Wednesday evening, the 19th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Stedman, Doctor JAMES H. DICKSON to Miss MARGARET OWEN, daughter of Gen. James Owen.

In Duplin county, on the 6th ult., by the Rev'd M. C. Connelly, Mr. HENRY BROADHURST to Miss SARAH A., eldest daughter of John Carr, Esq. Good Whigs.

In Hillsborough, on the 20th instant, by the Rev. John Witherspoon, D. D., Maj. HENRY K. WITHERSPOON to Miss ELIZA A. CAMERON, daughter of Mrs. William Cameron.

DIED,

In this town, on the 23d ult., MARY LOUISA, eldest daughter of Mr. P. P. Johnson, aged 4 years and 6 months.

In Greensborough, on the 18th inst., Miss CHRISTIAN HOGG, formerly of Raleigh, and sister to Mrs. W. R. D. Lindsay, whose death we noticed last week.

At the residence of Mr. J. C. Devane, New Hanover county, N. C., of Pneumonia, after an illness of seven days, on the 13th ult., Mrs. ANNE JULIA DEVANE, consort of Captain John Devane, at the advanced age of 82 years. Also, at the same place of Pneumonia, on the 16th, Miss JULIA ELIZA DEVANE, eldest daughter of Mr. John C. Devane, after a brief illness of seven days, at the age of 19.

At Palermo, Rowan county, on the 9th ult., MARTHA FELICIA HEMANS, daughter of Dr. R. T. and Martha J. Dismukes, aged about three years. Also, at the same place, on the 20th ult., Dr. R. T. DISMUKES, after a severe and protracted illness, aged 29 years.

"Stranger," (said a dirty looking passenger on a steamboat to a fellow passenger,) "Stranger, do you keep a *shaving knife?* I have been without shaving so long, I really feel *almost dirty enough to steal.*"

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—MARCH 5.

Brandy, peach,	60 a 75	Lead, bar,	5 a 6
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Mackerel, hf. bl. No. 1,	$7 25
Bacon,	5½ a 6		
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Molasses,	25 a 30
Butter,	12 a 15	Oats,	30 a 35
Bale Rope,	7 a 10	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Coffee,	7½ a 10	Nails, cut,	5 a 5½
Cotton,	5 a 5¼	Powder, keg,	$6
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20	Rags,	2
Corn,	40 a 50	Sugar, brown,	6 a 9½
Copperas,	3 a 3½	" Lump,	14
Candles, F. F.,	11 a 12½	" Loaf,	14 a 16
Flour, new,	$3½ a $4	Salt, (bushel,)	45 a 50
Feathers,	28 a 30	Sack,	$2 a $2 25
Flaxseed,	$1 15 a $1 25	Tallow,	6 a 7
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tin, box. ½ x,	$10
" dry,	8 a 10	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 2½
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wheat,	70 a 85
Lard,	7 a 8	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lime,	$1½ a $2	Wool,	12½ a 15

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 7 cts. pr. yd.
Cotton Yarn, Nos 5 to 10, 14 cts. pr lb.

REMARKS.—Cotton sells at 5 to 5¼. Receipts very light. No change in other Produce.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Feb. 26.

Turpentine has come in rather sparingly recently, and the competition among the distillers has carried the article up to 2 20; at that rate several sales yesterday and Monday.

Tar has within the last week been steady at 1 25 and 1 27½. Not much coming in.

Timber is still in fair demand at the Mills; some superior lots have brought 7 dollars.

Flooring, Wide Boards, and Scantling, have all advanced. We report sales of Flooring at 11 and 11½; of Wide Boards and Scantling at 9. One lot extra Wide Boards brought 9½. Sales of R. O. dressed Staves at 11, of rough ditto at 7 and 8. Shingles have gone up again, and have brought 2 and 2½ since our last.

No Corn afloat.

Sales from wharf of Cuba Molasses at 20 and 21 cents.

Ditto of N. O. Molasses in bbls. at 24 cents.

300 sacks Liverpool Salt sold at 1 15.—*Chronicle.*

At Columbus, Cotton 3 to 4¼. At Augusta 3½ to 5½, principally 4½ to 5½. At Macon 3¼ to 5¼. At Columbia 4½ to 5¼. At Cheraw 3½ to 5½, principally 4 to 5. At Charleston 4½ to 6¼, principally 5 to 6.

At New York, Cotton firm, a slight improvement in price. Uplands 5 to 7.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Feb'y 27, Steamer Wm. B. Meares, with boat Curtis in tow, with Goods for A J Erambert, A M Campbell, Simpson & McLaughlin, T S Lutterloh, H L Myrover & Co, G McNeill, Peter P Johnson & Co, E W Willkings, J Waddill, Jr, J H & J Martine, and D Torrence, of this place; and for T P Hall, R Tucker, and H C McLean, of interior.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

Feb'y 20.—Schrs. Henry Chase from Martinique, C. E. Thorn from New York. 21.—Brigs Susan from Guadaloupe, Shawmut from Charleston; Schrs. Fair Lady from Newburyport, Dresden from Guadaloupe. 22.—Brig Casilda from New York; Schr. Abigail & Eliza from St. Thomas, Br. Schrs. Martha Greenow from St. Thomas, Prince Henry from St. Kitts. 23.—Brigs Fox from Guadaloupe, Triumph from Antigua. 24.—Schr. Ticonic from Charleston. 25.—Brigs Rupert from Martinique, Levant from Mariel; Schr. Wm. Henry from Charleston. 26.—Br. Schr. Experiment from St. Vincents, Schr. Lebanon from Ponce, P. R.

NOTICE.

JUST received, in addition to my former Stock of GOODS,—

15 bbls. prime New Orleans MOLASSES,
2 hhds. St. Croix Sugar,
6 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 fine large sacks Salt.

Also, French Brandy, Old Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, Teneriffe and Madeira Wine. All of which will be sold low for *Cash.*

JAMES S. GRANT.

March 4, 1845. 48tf

Teacher Wanted.

THE citizens of Carver's Creek are anxious to engage the services of an experienced Teacher; and any person with the proper qualifications and recommendations, would do well to apply. A liberal salary will be given. Address the Postmaster at Westbrook's P. O., Bladen county, N. C.

February 25, 1845. 48-6w

RANAWAY,

FROM the subscriber, on the 8th September last, a bound boy about 18 years old, by the name of WILLIAM BRUTON. This is to warn all persons from trading with him on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by him.

JOHN BETHUNE.

Richmond Co., N. C., Feb. 27, 1845. 48-1wpd

Splendid Lotteries!!!

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

30,000 CAPITAL.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 11 for 1845, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, March 15th, 1845.

PRIZES.

$30,000, $10,000, $5,000, $3,000, $2,500, $1,017, 100 Prizes of $1,000, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of a package of	25 wholes		$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarters	32 50

30,000 DOLLARS.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 12 for 1845, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, March 22, 1845.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

$30,000, $10,000, $5,000, 2,367, 6 Prizes of 1,500, 100 Prizes of 1,000, 110 Prizes of 300, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of a package of	26 wholes		$140 00
Ditto	ditto	26 halves	70 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarters	35 00

$30,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 13 for 1845, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, March 29, 1845.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

$30,000, $10,000, $5,000, 4,000, 3,400, 2,500, 2,000, 1,500, 10 Prizes of 1,000, 10 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of a package of	25 wholes		$120 00
Ditto	ditto	25 halves	60 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarters	30 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who may order Tickets from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

Feb'y 22, 1845. 47-4dpd

EDGEWORTH.

REV. PROF. MORGAN, A. M., *Principal.*

GOV. MOREHEAD, sole proprietor of this Female Seminary, is happy to announce to the friends of education, that he has succeeded in procuring the eminent services of Prof. Morgan in this institution. He comes recommended by some of the most distinguished literary men in the Union. Dr. Alexander, of Princeton, in writing to his numerous friends in the South, says, "There are few men in this country who have studied the important subject of education with more care, or have enjoyed more advantages to test *principles* by *practice* than the Rev. Gilbert Morgan."

Teachers well qualified in their respective branches of a liberal and ornamental Education will aid Prof. Morgan, who will himself impart a large portion of instruction. The young Ladies will reside in the institution, and be at all times under the immediate care of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan and the Tutoresses, who will devote their united efforts to impart knowledge, exercise the reasoning powers, refine the taste, cultivate lady-like manners, and cherish their religious sentiments and principles.

The expenses are 75 Dollars for a term of 5 months. Letters to be addressed to the Principal or to Gov. Morehead. And information can be obtained of Hon. Judge Potter, Rev. Mr. Gilchrist, Rev. Mr. Colton, Rev. Mr. McIver, of Fayetteville, of Rev. Neill McKay, Cumberland.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust executed to me by John Marsh, I will offer for sale, on Friday the 21st of March next, at his late residence, about 13 miles South of Fayetteville, the Stock of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, crop of every description, Household and Kitchen Furniture, with all other effects belonging to said Estate.

Also, at the same time, 200 acres of LAND, including the improvements, consisting of about 75 acres of cleared Land, with a comfortable DWELLING, and other buildings common on a Farm. Convenient to the Dwelling, is a Spring of pleasant water. There is also a good lot of trees, suitable for Ton Timber, and within hauling distance of the Cape Fear river.

Also, 53 acres of choice LAND, unimproved, about 2 miles East of the above.

Conditions of the sale of the Lands made known at the time of offering them; for the other property, six months credit, purchasers giving bond with approved securities.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, *Trustee.*

FURTHER NOTICE.

THOSE having claims against said Estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated; and those indebted to said Estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, as all the debts of every description are assigned to him.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, *Trustee.*

February 25, 1845. 48-ts

SIGN OF THE

BIG  SHOE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his customers, and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING BUSINESS, at his old Stand, two doors East of David Shaw's Confectionary. He has on hand a large assortment of SHOES, coarse and fine, made of the best materials, and by as good workmen as there are in Fayetteville.

A deduction of 10 per cent. will be made on all work, where the cash is paid on delivery of the article.

He returns his thanks for the liberal share of patronage he has received, and hopes for a continuance of the public favor.

MENDING done as usual.

JOHN SILLBAN.

February 15, 1845. 48-tf

Notice to Owners of Mills.

HAVING obtained letters Patent for grinding up *Corn, Cob* and *Shuck,* in the ordinary Grist Mill now in use, I take this method of informing the public, especially those who may infringe the right without authority, that I shall hold all such persons who may either use or construct any Mill or Mills upon the principle of my Patent, responsible under the Patent laws of the United States. I learn that an infringement has been made in this State, and I would notify the public that I have disposed of the Patent right of this State to Maj. Wm. F. Collins of this City—excepting two counties, Halifax and Northampton—and it would be well for all who wish to avail themselves of this valuable and saving improvement, to always advise with him upon the subject before having their Mills altered, unless they are satisfied others are acting under his authority. This addition of grinding up the Shuck thoroughly, is invaluable. I refer the public to Maj. Collins' publication in Newspaper form and hand-bills, for particulars, &c.

E. A. KNOWLTON.

Raleigh, Feb. 18, 1845. 48-3t

Save your Corn Cobs and Shucks.

To the Planters and Millers of North Carolina.

THE undersigned has obtained Letters Patent, to enable common Mill stones (or rocks) now in use, to grind CORN, COB AND SHUCK, into meal, for Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, &c. thereby saving more than one third of a crop, which is an important item with planters. The machinery used for the above purpose is simple and durable, and cannot, with fair means, get out of order. It will last as long as the Stones last, with an expense of 50 cents every five years. To enable the common Mill Stones to grind ear corn into meal, requires no new buildings or extra power. It can also be applied to Horse Mills, Treshing Machines, Gins or any given power known. The same Mill will grind one third more of Corn meal by the introduction of this Machinery, and can be changed from grinding Corn and Cob, to grinding Corn Meal in the space of thirty seconds. Corn alone, when fed to stock, is said to be by the most practical and scientific Planters, constipating in its effects, producing founders, cholics and various other maladies which are incident to stock. Grinding cobs with the Corn, makes a food congenial with their nature, and cannot produce any of the serious results above mentioned. Stock, when fed on Corn exclusively, are deprived of the benefits of distension (so necessary to the proper health of animals,) by their being unable to eat a sufficient bulk to produce distension before the animal becomes gorged. Cobs ground with the corn produce this necessary distension, without any danger of disease arising from overeating. Corn and cob meal is improved by scalding, and still more by boiling, and yet more by a partial fermentation. All the preparations facilitate digestion for Hogs. But Horses and Mules will not eat fermented food, consequently they will require it dry or partially wet with cold water. Horses, Mules and Oxen, when fed with unground food, void much in an undigested state, *which is of course lost for all beneficial purposes.*—☞ *Read the subjoined certificate.*

☞ The undersigned can be addressed at Raleigh, and all calls will be attended to punctually and with despatch by himself or Agent.

WM. F. COLLINS.

Raleigh, Feb. 20, 1845. 48-3t

CERTIFICATE.

Having been solicited by Maj. Collins to have my Mill adjusted to grind Corn in the Ear and Shuck, I consented that he should do so as an experiment; and I am able to say that it grinds Corn in the Shuck at the rate of 30 bushels per hour; and the dressing of the stones is so improved, that it grinds shelled Corn more than twice as fast as before, and by my watch, at the rate of 15 bushels per hour, and the meal finer than usual. I deem it a valuable improvement, and shall purchase the right to use it, as it will afford me a speedy way of feeding my horses and cattle, and save much thereby.

WM. BOYLAN.

REMOVAL.

CLARK & McCALLUM,

HAVING removed their TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT from their late Shop to the building formerly occupied by Wm. L. Cofer, nearly opposite to the Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they will continue to carry on the **TAILORING BUSINESS** in the most approved and Fashionable manner. They return their thanks for the liberal share of business they have received, and pledge themselves to merit a continuance of it, by strict attention and skill. Latest fashions regularly received from New York.

Dec. 9, 1844. 36-tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST received, a handsome assortment of Fashionable WORSTED GOODS for Ladies' dresses, such as Paris Cashmere-de-E'Cosse; Cashmere-de-Lains, fashionable style; Muslin-de-Lains, some very fine; an assortment of colors of Paris Cord Gimp; extra fine Cloak Cords and Tassels, for Gentlemen; a few "Fanny Elsslers," and the "Tumble Toys;" Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk and col'd Kid Gloves.

—ALSO—

A few bbls. prime St. Croix Sugar, for families,
Prime Rio Coffee,
A few M Principe Cigars, prime, for sale cheap.
Call soon and see.

W. G. MATTHEWS.
North East corner Market Square.

Dec. 18, 1844. 38tf

NEW GROCERY, FRUIT & CROCKERY STORE.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store on Hay street, directly opposite his old Stand, where he is now receiving a Stock of GOODS, consisting in part of Brown, Havana, Loaf, Crushed and Powdered SUGARS, Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Saleratus, Starch, Mackerel, Shad, Salmon, Pickles, Olives, Capers, Butter, Water and Soda Crackers, Cheese, Pepper Sauce, Camphor, Indigo, Cassia, Nutmegs, Citron, Mace, Sweet and Castor Oil, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Principe and Havana Cigars, Scotch, Maccoboy and Rappee Snuff, Sperm Candles, Powder and Shot, Epsom and Table Salts, Lamp Oil, Blacking, Vinegar, Madeira, Sherry and Sweet Malaga Wines, Almonds, Filberts and Madeira Nuts, Saltpetre, Sulphur, Alum, Herrings, Currant and Guava Jelly, Prunes, Anchovy Sauce, Sardines, Walnut Catsup, Pickled Oysters, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, Currants, Mustard, Sugar House Molasses, and almost every article usually called for in a Grocery Store, which he will sell as low as any one in the place, for Cash, or on approved credit. Also, *CROCKERY*.

W. PRIOR.

November 9, 1844. 33tf

JACKSON JOHNSON



HAS on hand at the Wagon Yard, FOR HIRE, HORSES AND BUGGIES.

Also.

Has a TWO-HORSE CONVEYANCE, with a view of accommodating persons wishing passage to any of the neighboring Towns. 36tf

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER.
Fine old Port WINE.
Fine Hyson and Black TEA.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Sept. 17, 1844. 24tf

CHEESE.

10 CASKS SUPERIOR CHEESE, in fine order, for sale by

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan'y 16, 1845. 42tf

AGENCY

For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of selling TIMBER, LUMBER, TURPENTINE, TAR, &c., I would say to the public, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to the giving of entire satisfaction. I take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to those who have patronized me, and hope to share a portion of the business of the public generally.

STEWART PIPKIN.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 24, 1844. 97-1Y

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE Subscribers, Agents of the N. YORK CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York, are prepared to take risks in town or in the country. Applications from the country, in writing, postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 1, 1844. 97-1Y

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.

W. McL. McKAY.

March 5, 1844. 96-tf

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

A FEW Firkins superior MOUNTAIN BUTTER, for sale by

COOK & HODGES.

Oct. 1, 1844. 26tf

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received, American Almanac for 1845; The Poets' Oridele; Sam Slick in England; Punch's Courtship; Castle Dismal, by Simmes; Helen Halsey, by do.; Sylvester Sound, part 2d; Forecastle Yarns; Harper's Pictorial Bible, Nos. 12, 13 and 14; American House Carpenter and Downing's Cottage Residences, new Architectural Works; Hooper's Medical Dictionary; Church Members' Guide; Afflicted Man's Companion; Hodge's Way of Life; Thornton's Prayers, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

January 7.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from my Plantation, near Bennettsville, Marlborough District, S. C., on the 21st of October last, my Negro Fellow FRANK. He is 35 years of age, black, about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, has bushy hair, but little beard, except on the lips and tip of the chin, and has a notable scar above his forehead, in the edge of his hair, an inch or two in length. He walks softly with his face up, as though he was looking for an object far off, and is apt to turn his face from you when he laughs. He is a fine field hand, and can do coarse carpenter's work or stock ploughs.

Frank is affected with Abolitionism, and it is likely that he has obtained a forged free pass, changed his name, and is passing as a free fellow.

Any person who will arrest Frank, and lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him, or deliver him to me at my residence, shall receive the above reward.

CAMPBELL STUBBS.

July 26, 1844. 17tf

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS received and now offers for sale at reduced rates, a new and choice assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Balzorines, Muslins, Bombazines, Alpaca, Lustring, black Italian and light colored Silks, Gymps, Silk Fringe, Cotton and Thread Edgings and Laces, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Vesting, fine white Flannel, Bleached Shirting, Irish Linen, Black Lasting, Pantaloons Stuff, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Patent Thread, Bed Ticks, Padding, Buckram, Canvass, Buttons, Diapers, Burlaps, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, in all their various styles.

Also. Ladies' Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Parasols, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Carpenters' Locks, Files, Chisels, Augers, Lathing and Chopping Hatchets, Coopers' Axes, Drawing Knives, Hand Saws, Reap Hooks, Scythe Blades, Straw Knives, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Rowland's Mill Saws, Wagon Screws, Whitemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Bar Iron, Cast Steel, Corn Shellers, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Kettles and Spiders, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Spices, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Mess and prime Pork, Principe Cigars, &c.

May 8, 1844. 6tf

Just Received and for Sale,

10 HALF BBLS. BOSTON CRACKERS,
10 half ditto Butter ditto.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan'y 1, 1845.

MACHINERY for Sale.

THE "Marlborough Manufacturing Company" wish to sell, 30 Power Looms, 2 Dressers, 2 Warping Machines, Spooler, &c., suitable for manufacturing 7-8 and 4-4 Sheetings. They are but little worn, and will be sold a bargain. The Company refers to C. P. Mallett, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C., as to the quality of the Looms. Apply to

M. TOWNSEND, Agent,
Bennettsville, S. C.

Feb'y 11, 1845. 45-15wpd

500 Flower Pots, for

sale by W. PRIOR.

Feb'y 12, 1845. 45-6w

Call at the WAGON YARD!

THE Subscriber is now receiving from New York, a general and complete assortment of

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Crockery and Groceries,

Of every quality and description, for sale very low for Cash, or in exchange for any kind of Country Produce.

THO. J. MIMS.

December 2, 1844. 35tf

For Sale or Hire,

A SECOND hand BUGGY, and also two HORSES.

THOS. J. MIMS.



Edwin Glover,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith,)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

FOR SALE.

15 TONS IRON, assorted,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (pure.)
20 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugar,
18 hhds. Molasses,
20 bags Laguira and Java Coffee,
10 bbls. Calcined and Ground Plaster,
50 kegs Cut Nails.
1 box Rowland's Mill Saws, (thick.)

J. HUSKE & SON.

Jan. 1, 1845. 39tf

WEEDING HOES.

30 DOZEN assorted WEEDING HOES, for sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

ALSO,

10 tons assorted SWEDES IRON, among which will be found Iron suitable for Timber Wheel Tires.

Jan'y 11, 1845. 41tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED, by the last arrivals from the North,

120 PACKAGES

DRY GOODS,

AND 42 PACKAGES

Boots and Shoes,

All of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, since the late decline in prices, will be offered uncommonly low for *Cash*, or on time to punctual customers. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine, as good bargains may be expected.

☞ New Goods by every arrival.

December 2, 1844. 35tf

GOLD AND SILVER MINE DISCOVERED!

FIVE miles South East of Franklinsville, at a place called the Pilot Mountain. Here is the greatest sign for metal we have ever seen We can melt out Silver, Lead, and Iron, out of surface rock, with beautiful stars glittering on surface rock formed of tremolite. Crucibles are found in abundance, and worn out by another race of beings from the present; these crucibles hold from a gill to half a pint, and weigh from 1½ lbs. to 7 lbs. We have found chrystalized Gold and Silver Ore. The owners of these Mines are not able to work them, and call loudly for help. Any person wishing further particulars about these Mines, can obtain them by addressing PHILIP HORNEY, (post paid,) at Franklinsville, Randolph county, N. C.

Dec. 20, 1844. 38-3m

WISTAR'S

Balsam of Wild Cherry,

A COMPOUND Balsamic Preparation from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar, the best remedy known to the world for the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, croup, bleeding of the lungs, whooping cough, bronchitis, influenza, shortness of breath, pain and weakness in the breast or side, liver complaint, and the first stages of consumption.

A THOUSAND CURES, in cases deemed utterly hopeless, have firmly established its vast superiority over every former medical discovery. It has always been styled "Nature's own Prescription," being formed chiefly from chemical extracts from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar—two trees that are thickly scattered wherever diseases of the lungs prevail.

☞ Sold by Isaac Butts, 32 Ann street, New York, and at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 22, 1844. 39tf

James S. Spencer, Jr.,

No. 53 NORTH WATER STREET,
(One door below Arch Street,)

PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTER of Foreign, and DEALER in every description of *IRON AND STEEL; LOCOMOTIVE AND RAIL ROAD CAR AXLES.* a superior article, all sizes; *HEAVY IRON* for *MACHINERY; BEST JUNIATA IRON*, assorted sizes; *WROUGHT IRON SPIKES*, and every variety of fastenings for Rail Roads, the most approved patterns, &c. &c.; *BEST REFINED RIVET IRON*, all sizes, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, Jan'y 24, 1845. 43-16w

To Southern Manufacturers and Merchants.

THE Firm of LORD, STEBBINS & CO. was dissolved on the 31st December last.

HAYNES LORD, JOHN D. WARREN, BENJAMIN SALTER, Jr., (all members of the late Firm,) in connection with DANIEL L. ROSS, under the firm of

Lord, Warren, Salter & Co.,

Will continue the sale of Domestic DRY GOODS at the Old Stand of Lord, Stebbins & Co., 75 PEARL STREET, and solicit consignments of YARNS, SHEETINGS, &c., on which advances as heretofore will be made.

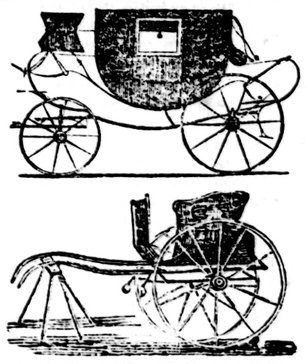
New York, Jan'y 1, 1845. 43-9w

JUST RECEIVED,

30 BBLS. N. O. MOLASSES,
2 casks *Pure* French BRANDY,
1 qr. cask Madeira Wine,
25 boxes Cheese,
10 boxes Soda Biscuit. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec. 19, 1844. 38tf



NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the Carriage Manufacturing Business, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say COACHES, COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GIGS and SULKEYS, of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for 12 months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, May 1, 1844. 5tf

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

$20 REWARD

WILL be paid for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, of my negro man ISAAC, who absconded from the Plantation of the late Benjamin Dumas, in the upper end of Richmond county, N. C., sometime last Summer. Isaac is quite notable, having three fingers off of one hand (I think the left,) dark complection, aged forty-two or three years. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to B. L. Dumas, Esq. of Richmond county; or any communication relative to said negro will be thankfully received, addressed to the said B. L. Dumas, Dumas's Store, Richmond county

JOEL DUMAS.

Wilcox County, Ala., Jan. 1, 1845. 42tf

REMOVAL.

HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the public, that they have moved from their old stand to the Store lately occupied by Messrs. C. J. & R. M. Orrell, and known as the Yellow Buildings. Having largely increased their stock of

GROCERIES

They are prepared to offer inducements in the way of trade that will be to the interest of purchasers generally to give them a call. Their stock will consist in part of—

10 TONS SWEDES & ENGLISH IRON,
500 lbs. Cast, Blister and German Steel,
500 pieces Hollow Ware,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
40 bags Shot, assorted,
15 kegs Powder,
300 lbs. Epsom Salts,
300 lbs. Alum,
100 lbs. Borax,
1500 lbs. Copperas,
150 lbs. Indigo,
1 Cask Salaratus,
50 sides sole Leather,
75 Bags Rio Coffee,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
1000 lbs. single and double refined and Coffee crushed sugar,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
500 bushels Alum ditto.

—ALSO—

Wagon Boxes, Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Cotton Cards, Curry Combs, Pocket Cutlery, Patent Medicines, Hadlock's Syrup and Powders, Cassia, Camphor, Castor Oil, Paints, Putty, Drugs, &c. &c.

Oct. 29, 1844. 30-tf

A Valuable Medicine.

THE BEST OF PILLS.

25 IN A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 15, 1844. 15-1Y

H. LEETE,

North West corner of Market Square,

IS now receiving from the latest importations, a general assortment of fashionable

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Hardware, Crockery, Hats, Shoes and Bonnets,

Which he is disposed to sell on the most *reasonable* terms. His Stock consists in part of

Blue, black, invisible green, and mixed Cloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; Giraffe ditto; blue, black, and fancy Cassimeres; Kentucky Jeans; plain and ribbed Sattinets; Vestings; Kerseys; Linseys; Alpacas; black Poplin; Bombazines; Taylerna; Lureita; China striped Chusan; emb'd ditto; Cashmere-de-Ecosse; a beautiful assortment plain, blue, black, satin striped and fancy Muslin-de-Lains; plain and satin striped blue-black Silks; colored ditto, some very handsome; Prints; Curtain Calico; Gala Plaid; Green Barage; fig'd black Lace; white ditto; Paris Cord; Bonnet Tabs; inside and outside Artificial Flowers; black and fancy Elastic Mitts; Worsted ditto; Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gloves; black Italian Cravats; Gentlemen's fancy and col'd Scarfs; Plush Points; Bombazine and Satin Stocks; Linen Collars and Bosoms; Ribbons; Highland Shawls; shaded Nett ditto; large black Muslin-de-Lain ditto; large Brocha ditto; Cotton Diaper; Linen Table Cloths; Blankets; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts and Drawers; Ladies' ditto; bleached and unbleached Shirtings; Coat Trimmings of the best quality; Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs; Cyprus, Silk, Velvet, Bombazine, Straw, and Florence Bonnets; Albert and Shell Tunic ditto, some very fine; Paint, Hair and Clothes Brushes; Brooms and Hearth Brushes; Umbrellas, &c. &c.

A general assortment of GROCERIES.—Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee; Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars, Loaf ditto; Saltpetre; Alum, Powder, Shot and Lead; Indigo and Madder; Candles; Cheese; Superior Tea, &c.

HARDWARE.—Iron; American and English Blistered Steel; Cast Steel; Cutlery; Locks; Spoons; Drawing Knives; Shovels; Spades; Collins' Chopping and Broad Axes; Blacksmith's Tools, &c.

CROCKERY.—Common and fine Crockery; Queensware; elegant sets of China; cut, pressed and common Tumblers; Wine Glasses; Preserve Plates; Castors, &c.

HATS.—Wool and fashionable Fur Hats.

A good assortment of HOLLOW-WARE.

Cotton Bagging and Rope; Twine; pure, extra, No. 1 and No. 2 White Lead, in Oil; Red Lead; Verdigris; Linseed Oil; Tanners' ditto; besides many articles not enumerated. Purchasers will please call and examine.

November 18, 1844. 33tf

NOTICE.

FOR SALE OR RENT, my Dwelling House and Lot, with a Kitchen, Smoke-house, and other Out-houses thereon, on Winslow street, near the Brick Row, Haymount. Apply to the subscriber. Terms liberal.

ZED. BURROUGHS.

Feb. 11, 1845. 45-tf

Good Bibles at 75 Cents,

WELL bound, plain print, and fair paper. For sale by E. J. HALE.

GRAYSON BUTTER!

Better than the last.

RECEIVED on Saturday last,
15 firkins prime GRAYSON BUTTER.

—ALSO—

1000 lbs. white LARD. For sale by

JONES & DUNN,
Foot of Haymount.

Oct. 15, 1844. 28tf

MARBLE FACTORY,



BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.



THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Original Bill—In Equity, to March Term. 1845.

Thos. Waddill, James M. Waddill, & Jno. Waddill,
vs.
Eben. Nelms, Adm'r of Thomas Waddill, Sen'r, deceased, and others.

IT appearing, by affidavit, that William Waddill, Jr., John R. Hill and wife Mary, Richard Tomlinson, Anna Lancaster, (William Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, Mary Jane Tomlinson, children and heirs at law of Richard Tomlinson, Sen'r,) James Tomlinson and his children, Thomas, Margaret, John, Caroline, James, and Sidney H., are non-residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of March next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur, to said Bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and set down for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in September, 1844, and in the 69th year of American Independence.

43] WM. E. TROY, *C. & M. E.*

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that he has taken the Store, first door East of Mr. Hale's Bookstore, formerly occupied by W. J. Anderson, Esq., where he has opened his

Stock of GOODS,

Consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—

Rio, St. Domingo, Cuba, Laguira, and Old Government Java Coffee; St. Croix, Porto Rico, and Cuba Muscovado Sugars; Woolsey & Woolsey's best Loaf ditto; Imperial and Gunpowder Tea; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Nutmegs; Cloves; Camphor; Rice; Molasses; Madder; Indigo; Copperas; Saltpetre; Brimstone; Alum; Saleratus; HARDWARE and CUTLERY; Paste Blacking; Castor and Sweet Oil; Crockery; Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes; Ladies' Shoes; Boys' ditto. Also, a neat assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Retail trade. All of which will be sold very low for *Cash*, or given in exchange for all kinds of Back-country Produce at the highest market price.

JAMES S. GRANT.

Jan'y 28, 1845. 43tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE manufacturing at their Beaver Creek Mill—
Heavy 3-4 brown Cotton Shirtings,
" 30 in. do do ditto,
" 4-4 do do Sheetings,
" 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for men's wear,
" 39 inch do do, do do,
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15, Plough Lines, Seine and Wrapping Twine, Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, July 17, 1844. 15tf

IMPORTANT TO LUMBER MEN!

THE Subscribers, having witnessed the very successful operation of HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEELS, at Archibald Graham's Mill in Fayetteville, in May and June last, were induced to purchase the Right for the entire State of North Carolina, and now offer individual Rights for sale on very reasonable terms. They have now on hand Seventeen full sets of Wheels, and have made arrangements to keep a constant supply.

Besides being generally adopted in the Northern States, there are already twelve saws in successful operation in this State, and eight others in process of erection. The astonishing power and speed of these Wheels have been witnessed by hundreds of citizens of this State, with universal approbation. And we desire all who may feel an interest in the subject to examine the Mills of Arch'd Graham, Col. Alex'r Murchison, Christopher Munroe, Alex'r Williams, Arch'd McLaurin, J. McDaniel, John Cade, Mrs. Effy McFadyen, in this County; Col. John C. McLaurin, in Richmond County; Thos. C. Smith in Bladen County; and Hardy Royall in Sampson County; —to each of whom we refer for information as to the practical operation of these Wheels.

Persons who apply soon for Rights can have them put up by workmen who have been instructed by Mr. Hotchkiss himself.

The Proprietors of the right of this Wheel in the State of North Carolina, have received the following certificate:—

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb'y 3, 1845.

We, the Subscribers, residing in the County of Cumberland and State of North Carolina, having been engaged in the manufacture of Lumber for many years, feel fully warranted in stating, that Hotchkiss's VERTICAL WATER WHEELS, and their appendages, are worthy of the patronage of all mill owners, and that we have full confidence in their superiority; that the value of Mills will be very much enhanced by their introduction. They are more durable, and easier kept in order when properly put together than the common Flutter Wheel: they will save at least one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased from one-half to double the strokes per minute.

ALEX. WILLIAMS,
DUNCAN MONROE,
CHRISTOPHER MONROE,
JOHN McFADYEN,
C. P. MALLETT,
ARCHIBALD GRAHAM,
JOHN McDANIEL,
ALEX'R MURCHISON.
ARCH'D McLERAN.
ANGUS CAMERON,
(Millwright.)
JOHN C. McLAURIN,
(Richmond County.)
THOMAS C. SMITH,
(Bladen County.)

They have also received a certificate from Col. Alexander Murchison, (which will be published hereafter among others in handbill form,) in which he speaks of this as "the greatest improvement made on Saw Mills in my [his] time?"—says that his Saw will cut 5000 feet in a day; it actually cut on the day before he wrote, 4053 feet of 1¼ inch Quarter Boards; makes 240 strokes in a minute; that one-half of the water is saved; and concludes by recommending its adoption to Mill owners.

Other certificates, which have been promised, will be published hereafter.

ARCHIBALD McLAUCHLIN,
DUNCAN McNEILL.
ALFRED A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 12, 1845. 41tf

The following article from the N. Y. Tribune of the 4th inst. will show in what estimation these Wheels are held by the high authority of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE:—

From the N. Y. Tribune.

HOTCHKISS'S WATER WHEEL.

This Wheel, after having been adopted by some hundreds of mill owners on the Delaware, Susquehannah, and in other lumbering regions, was presented for competition at the late Fair of the American Institute, and there was awarded *two* premiums by different Committees—first, as the *best* Water Wheel for Saw Mills; secondly, as being one of the five best inventions submitted at the Fair. It has been extensively adopted in the great pine districts of the South; and its rapid and smooth execution, perfect immunity from ice or back water, and other economies, are securing it a very general preference. The Inventor is now on his way South, and may be addressed at Augusta, Geo., or at his residence, Windsor, Broome county, N. Y. Its advantages are summed up as follows:

1. The Vertical Wheel, when used for Saw Mills, requires no gearing to produce from 175 to 300 strokes of the saw per minute.

2. They are as cheaply constructed as the common Flutter Wheel, and will do double the business with the same advantage of water.

3. Back water is no impediment when there is a head above.

4. Ice cannot form on the wheels.

5. They occupy less space than a Flutter Wheel Mill.

6. The increased speed of the saw makes better lumber, cuts the same distance with less resistance, and the saw-dust is freely thrown off, which often returns with the saw, causing it to bind and heat, with slow Mills.

7. They can be placed on the shaft, of a common Flutter-Wheel Mill, if in good order, and hung upon the same bearings if sufficiently strong to sustain the power of the wheels.

8. The wheels being of cast iron, will last an age. They also constitute the requisite Fly or Balance Wheel, securing a uniform motion, in all parts of each revolution.

9. The introduction of mills is reduced to a plain system, so that, if the head of water is known, the result is a mathematical certainty.

10. Any workman having the patterns, a model, and table of calculation, can adapt mills to any location with perfect success.

11. The improved mode of feeding is much approved of by those who have adopted it.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

HAT, CAP, & SHOE STORE



NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

HATS AND CAPS,

Of all sorts and sizes, to suit the pressure of the times, from the splendid Mole-skin to the common Coney. Also, a superior article of South Sea Otter Caps, with a large assortment of Cloth, Velvet, Plush, Seal and Musk Caps. All which will be offered to the public low for Cash.

ALSO,

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine my Stock before supplying themselves elsewhere, for I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only. Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the same by promptness and strict attention to business. ☞ *Don't forget the place is the South West corner of the Market Square.*

N. B. The business hereafter will be continued by Jno. C. Thomson. All persons indebted to the firm of Jno. C. Thomson & Co., will please settle the same without delay; also, those having any claims will present the same.

JNO. C. THOMSON.

October 24, 1844. 500

FOR SALE,

A LARGE assortment of CROCKERY, GLASS CHINA, STONE, AND QUEENSWARE, comprising Dinner, Tea, Coffee, and Chamber Sets, together with almost every article in that line.

20 crates assorted for the Country trade.
6 dozen Flower Pots.
6 ditto Pickle Jars, with covers.

C. LUTTERLOH.

Feb'y 10, 1845. 45tf

D. McLAURIN,

IN ADDITION TO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES HARDWARE

Cutlery, Shoes, Hats, &c,

Has on hand a choice Selection of seasonable

DRY GOODS

VIZ: Fine blue, black, invisible green, and steel mixed Cloths; fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Blankets; Alpacas; Muslin-de-Lains; Worsted Shawls; Bed Ticking; Shirting; and a variety of Prints, Vestings, Coat Trimmings, &c.

ALSO,

Fourth proof Jamaica RUM,
Ditto ditto Cogniac BRANDY,
Holland GIN,
Fine Madeira and Port WINE.
Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe, and Malaga ditto.

The above Goods will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or charged to those who have heretofore been punctual.

D. Mcl.

Oct. 28, 1844. 30tf

The Subscribers have now in Store,

3000 LBS. BACON, (Hams, Shoulders and Sides,)
500 lbs. Lard,
50 bbls. Flour,
10 ditto No. 2 Mackerel,
25 ditto Whiskey,
25 ditto Brandy,
10 doz. Bottled Porter,
20 boxes Spanish Cigars,
20 bundles Hay.

They have also on hand, a large and superior

Stock of GROCERIES,

Among which are Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, fine and common Chewing Tobacco, Smoking ditto; and a variety of other articles. All of which they will sell low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

COOK & HODGES, Hay street.

May 21, 1844. 7tf

DAVID SHAW

HAS just received a Fresh Supply of those Goods usually kept in his line, among which are—

New crop Bunch Raisins, in whole, half and quarter boxes,
A beautiful lot of fancy Prunes, in various sized boxes,
New crop Citron,
Palm Nuts and Filberts,
Mace and Cloves,
Cassia and Nutmegs,
Pepper and Alspice,
Spanish Cigars,
Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff,
Hair Powder,
Essence Lemon and Peppermint,
And a general assortment of Cordials, Wines and Spirits.
Also, a large lot of superior TOYS.

N. B. CANDIES of a superior quality, (manufactured by himself,) are kept constantly on hand, and made fresh to order at prices to suit the times, viz: Retail price, 30 cents per lb.; wholesale, 25.

D. S.

Fayetteville, Nov. 28, 1844. 35tf

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

TO PHYSICIANS.

THE following FRESH and GENUINE MEDICINES, &c. &c., viz:—

Quinine,
Opium,
Camphor,
Tart. Emetic,
Cantharides,
Bals. Copaiva,
Calomel,
Pulv. Bark,
Indigo,
Quicksilver,
G. Myrrh,
Sarsaparilla,
Elix. Vitriol,
Ether,
Tapioca,
Uva Ursi,
Cayenne Pepper,
Camomile,
James' Powder,
Dover's Powder,
Tamarinds,
Carb. Ammon.,
Evans' Lancets,
Spring Lancets,
Sup. Carb. Soda,
Tinc. Iron,
Bals. Capsules,
Gum Gamboge,
Castile Soap,
London Mustard,
Mustard Seed,
Jamaica Ginger,
Gum Assafœtida,
Sugar of Lead,
Isinglass,
Blister Plaster,
Blue Vitriol,
Saleratus,
Castor Oil,
Epsom Salts,
Glauber Salts,
Gum Arabic,
Sulphate Potash,
Liquorice Root,
Quicksilver,
Alcohol,
Seidlitz Powders,
Sweet Oil,
Cubebs,
White Wax,
Henry's Magnesia,
Carb. Magnesia,
Nux Vomica,
Starch,
Glue,
Mace,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Turmeric, Cloves, Ginger, &c.

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, *Druggist.*

Oct. 12, 1844. 28tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y